SECOND EDITION.
Four O'Clock.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1872.---WITH SUPPLEMENT. NUMBER 221.

OUR SOLDIER VISITORS.

A Grand Concourse.

THE BOYS IN BLUE.

The Great Convention.

UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM.

Memorable Speeches.

VETERANS ON THE ROSTRUM.

Our City Yesterday.

The morning set apart for the opening of the Convention dawned dark and chilly, a light scurry of clouds obscuring the early sunlight, and giving promise of rain. The moist temperature served to cause our streets to present that smoky appearance that to strangers present probably fully entitled it to the sobriquet by which our city is known—"the Smoky City." Towards ten o'clock the clouds lifted and the threatening aspect of the sky gave way to comparative brightness. From early morning the streets of the city were crowded with citizens, strangers, and visiting delegations and clubs. Some were in partial uniform, others wore military caps, while still others best testified of their soldierly drill by their even, swinging walk as they marched in procession through the streets. All seemed delighted with the occasion, and are here with the full purpose of reviving the old memories and companionships of the war.

AT THE LINCOLN CLUB ROOMS

The committees were exceedingly busy. Of course General Pearson's committee, to which was assigned the task of furnishing the visiting delegations with tickets of admission to the Opera House, was the hardest worked of all. It occupied the ante-room of the Lincoln Club, and adopted the very excellent rule that the chairman of each delegation should be supplied with tickets for his delegation. Yet, despite this very salutray rule, there were very many persons crowding the stairways, and pressing at the door for admission and tickets. Where so many strangers were present this was inevitable, but it retarded somewhat the opening of the Opera House, and the commencement of the proceedings of the Convention. It was five minutes of eleven when the doors of the Opera House were thrown open, and the various delegations filed in and took their seats.

THE OPERA HOUSE,

Capacious though it be, was filled to its utmost capacity with the brave men who had fought in the battles of the war. The building was, interiorly, but slenderly decorated. The front of the first balcony was wreathed with flags, the second balcony having a number of small flags projecting from its front—and these formed the distinctive decorations. Yet when the array of ladies and gentlemen who occupied the stage, and the mass who filled the body of the hall are taken into account, it was amply decorated, for the tide of enthusiastic loyalty, and the swell of noble memories, more fully occupied the mind than mere decorations could possibly have done.

The first exercises were of a musical nature. The various bands present vied with each other in patriotic music, while the clubs and mass of singers present sang songs of welcome and of patriotism. The "Star Spangled Banner" elicited cheers for every chorus, and the tide of enthusiasm steadily rose.

The address of General J. B. Sweitzer, which we give in full elsewhere, elicited hearty applause. As he reviewed the services of those present, and of others of whom they were representatives, and especially as he detailed different scenes through which those present had passed, the enthusiasm of those present vented itself in round after round of stirring cheers. Governor Geary's brief address continued the spirit of enthusiasm, and called out a peculiar phase, by his allusion to what Pennsylvania proposes to do in the coming election. From Indiana, Illinois, North Carolina, New Jersey, New York, and other States, came the declarations that majorities raging from 10,000 to 40,000, were promised in the forthcoming election for President Grant.

General Burnside, in a clear and manly address, not only pointed that the policy of right as pursued by the Republican party is best, but surest to win. He referred to Mr. Lincoln's fear, during the war, that the arrest of Vallandingham would lose for the Republican party the State of Ohio, but he (Burnside) persisted in his exclusion, and the Republicans elected their Governor by 100,000 majority. He appealed, as a soldier, and from his heart, in behalf of his old comrade in the war, General Hartranft.

The speech of Governor Hawley, of Connecticut, was a noble and manly effort. We make no specific reference to it here, but invite our readers to read it, every word. Already we may pronounce the Convention

A GRAND SUCCESS.

It is attended by large bodies of soldiers and sailors, of all grades of rank. The addresses delivered were eloquent, pertinent and powerful. The enthusiasm of those present was inspiring and grand. The attendance is simply immense, it being in this sense one of the grandest Conventions ever held in the country. The names of Grant and Wilson, and of Hartranft, were received with tumultuous enthusiasm. The soldiers of the country make no mistakes where questions of patriotism and loyalty are concerned. We present below a connected and full report of the proceedings in consecutive order.

MORNING SESSION.

THE CONVENTION

was formally called to order at fifteen minutes past eleven o'clock. The Welsh Glee Club then sang a song of welcome, Prof. J. H. Jones singing the Solo, and all present joining in the chorus. The various bands present also discoursed, in full style appropriate music. The audience then united in singing the "Star Spangled Banner."

O! say can you see by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming;
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight
O'er the ramparts we watched were so gallantly streaming;
And the rockets red glare; the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there;
O! say, does the star-spangled banner still wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

On the shore, dimly seen through the mist of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines on the stream;
'Tis the star-spangled banner, O! long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

And where is the band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps' pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave,
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

O! thus be it ever when freemen shall stand
Between their loved homes and the foe's desolation;
Bless'd with victory and peace, may the Heaven-rescued land,
Praise the power that has made and preserved us a nation
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And be this our motto—"In God is our trust."
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

These demonstrations over and Major Samuel Harper introduced, General J. B. Sweitzer, as the person selected to deliver an address of welcome. After the applause had subsided, Gen. Sweiter spoke as follows:

GEN. SWEITZER'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

COMRADES:—In the name and in behalf of the citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the State of Pennsylvania, I bid you welcome among us. I greet you as the representative of those hosts of valiant patriots, who, at the call of their country, went forth to battle for her honor and her flag. With the trials of war now over, and the full enjoyment of the glorious results, a nation saved and united, with all its people free, it is pleasant to come together again, to keep up the memory of past events; to thank the Providence that has carried us comparatively through years of fiery trial, and to drop a tear over those whom the same Providence had appointed to die, in order that a great nation might live.

What recollections throng upon us as we look back to that day—but little more than eleven years since—when the blow struck at our country's flag by a traitor's hand thrilled like an earthquake's shock through the length and breadth of our land, and the streets of our cities rocked under the tread of a million of men, who were in arms to avenge it; when the strife was, not who should be excused, but only who should be allowed to find a place in the ranks of its defenders.

Among the earlier and most important engagements of the war was the battle of Antietam, on whose anniversary we meet to-day. It occurred just ten years since, in the darkest hour of the Republic. The campaign of the Peninsula had terminated disastrously, and the Army of the Potomac had been withdrawn.

The army of Virginia, under Pope, had been checked and driven back across the Rappahannock, and to the very gates of Washington, and the first of September, 1862, saw both these armies shattered and disordered, behind the fortifications of the Capital.

Such was the condition of the Union forces in the East, when the invasion of Maryland was resolved upon and commenced by Lee, and in the prosecution of this design the battles of South Mountain and Antietam were fought. In them the old Army of the Potomac won some of its brightest laurels, and in the latter, which was one of the greatest conflicts of the war, it gained its victory, in a general engagement, over the adversary against which it had so long contended.

To refer to its incidents in detail, to describe the fierce struggles on the right under Hooker and Meade, and Mansfield, and Williams and Sumner, and Hamplin; the taking and retaking of the corn-field, and the woods beyond, four times lost and won; the storming of the bridge on the left, under Burnside, carried at the point of the bayonet, in a charge led by that gallant son of Pennsylvania, Gen. John F. Hartranft (then Colonel of the 51st Pennsylvania Volunteers), and the desperate conflict that ensued and continued until night fell—would require more time than I am allowed on this occasion.

It can only be referred to as a whole as one of the most momentous battle of the war, in the magnitude of the armies engaged, and in the valor displayed by both officers and men, attended as it is by the fearful loss of life and the casualties on either side.

Near two hundred thousand men, and five hundred pieces of artillery were engaged for fourteen hours, from the first dawn of the morning until darkness enveloped the earth, and ended the carnage. And then more than twenty-five thousand of these brave men lay dead and wounded in that sanguinary field. The Army of the Potomac held the ground their valor had wrested from the enemy, and was thus far declared the victor. And here ended the battle of Antietam. It was not renewed on the morning of the 18th. The troops of both armies spent the day in removing their wounded and burying their dead.

The morning of the 19th was anxiously looked forward to, as the time when the bloody strife would again begin—but, alas, the dawn of that morning revealed the fact that Lee, with his shattered legions, had re-crossed the Potomac under cover of darkness, and was again on the soil of his native Virginia.

Thus terminated this bold and desperate attempt of the rebel chieftain to get to the rear of Washington, to sweep victoriously on to the Susquehanna, and then return and seize Baltimore, and the National Capital.

Its results had been disastrous to him in the extreme. His supplies were exhausted. His army was dispirited, shattered and disorganized. His losses since he entered Maryland a fortnight before were nearly thirty thousand men, and although his whole army was not captured, as subsequent events have shown it might possibly have been, it is nevertheless certain that the failure of this campaign was the severest blow the rebel cause had yet received.

And as to the character of the contest in which you were all lately engaged. The exciting cause had long existed. Its origin dated back in the history of our country—even to its very beginning as a nation. In the constitution of the wisest and best government God ever gave to man, our fathers made but one mistake. They found an institution here at war with the great rights of humanity, and with the very first utterances of their own sublime and immortal declaration, and they could see no alternative, but to accept it under the conviction, no doubt, that under the will of Providence and the influence of free institutions, it must die at all events, as it has just now done. They did not anticipate, however, that it was to go out in a convulsion that would rend the nation, desolate so many happy homes, by carrying its children to the sacrifice, and dye its fields with such rivers of fraternal blood.

It was this tolerance of evil that proved our only source of strife. It was, in the very nature of things, impossible that the conflicting principles of human equality, and property in man, should flourish side by side. It could not be otherwise than that the idea of ownership in the thews and sinews of labor should have a tendency not only to degrade labor itself, but to change the character of society, to engender pride, and arrogance and aristocratic feeling, and distinction of caste—and so induce it to look down upon the hardy sons of toil—the dwellers in the free States, as an inferior race, unfit either to govern States or to encounter them in the field. It was no longer a question between the black man and the white, nor between those who thought there was an argument for the toleration of slavery and those who thought otherwise.

It was a question whether the arrogant and supercilious white men of the South, who affected to despise the men of the free States, should be allowed to rend and destroy the Union, that last hope of freedom to man, which had been cemented by the blood of our fathers upon many a hard fought field.

It was a direct challenge to every lover of liberty amongst us, whatever might have been his politics, to vindicate the right of self-government by showing his ability to maintain it with the sword if necessary.

It was a test question. The world stood waiting on the issue. The friends of liberty everywhere trembled, and the advocates of arbitrary power exalted while the scales hung doubtful in the opening of the conflict.

The freemen of the North could not decline to meet it, and they did meet it in such a way as to settle that question to the confusion of the enemies of free government forever.

The world has seen nothing to compare with the answer which they made.

It was a million of men in arms, and a million more if necessary. It was the last dollar and the last drop of blood, if the nation had wanted both for that tremendous conflict.

The conflict is over now, and the root of bitterness, the germ of civil discord, is removed.

We have weathered the only headland that could have threatened us with shipwreck. From the mighty struggle that strained our sinews to their utmost tension, we have come up with a new life, and a development of strength and resources till then latent, that has astonished the world and ourselves, and put us at the head of Christendom, with a new, cloudless sky above us that foretells a career of greatness, not in arms only, but in the acts of industrial life also, far beyond anything the world has ever seen.

Was not this worth the sacrifice? Yes! Even the sacrifice, great as it may have seemed.

Of those who died, a nation saved will be the monument so long as time endures.

What hero of the past rests in a prouder mausoleum, or has done a work so great for humanity as this?

The dead in such a strife are scarcely to be mourned, for their's is a crime of imperishable life. If they are not here to-day it is only because the glories of martyrdom were reserved for them, while we are left to share, with others, the fruits of their great struggle. Honor to their memories.

To you who survive, it would be presumptuous in me to rehearse the stories of your marches, your bivouacs, your battles, of your toils, your sufferings, and your sacrifices, during the years you gave to the redemption of the nation. To do so would require a recital of the entire history of the war. These stories are already written, and will be read by your children in after years as a lesson and an example.

It only remains for me to express the wish that your visit may be pleasant and profitable, and that your action while here may contribute materially to the maintainance of the objects and principles for which you fought, and to the vindication of the great captain who led you to victory, and who, at the head of the nation, has been as true, efficient and successful as he was at the head of its armies in the field; and, my comrades, may you long survive to enjoy the consciousness of duty well performed, and the peace you have so honorably earned.

At the conclusion of General Sweitzer's address, General Burnside introduced to the audience Governor Geary, of this State, who, he said, would offer some additional words of welcome.

SPEECH BY GOV. JOHN W. GEARY.

Comrades, and ladies and Gentlemen: Although it is not in the programme, still my friends, and our worthy President, has called upon me this morning, and for a few moments I will extend to you a few further words of welcome than those you have heard in the address of General Sweitzer. I most cordially endorse all that was said in that most excellent address, and I would say to you, that I most gladly appear before you this morning for the purpose of meeting face to face so many familiar comrades that I have met in times of toil of great difficulty, and in the throes of this nation.

I am to greet you as a citizen first, and secondly, as a comrade, and thirdly, as the Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania. (Three cheers were here given for Governor Geary.) I come before you this morning in the name of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (applause), a State in which the Declaration of Independence was first promulgated. (Applause.) Here the State House bell rung out freedom to all the inhabitants of the earth. (Applause.) Here in Pennsylvania has been the seat of freedom, and of the men who have been ever ready to bear their breasts for the preservation of this glorious Union. I have come before you in the name of the State that gave 366,000 soldiers for the preservation of the Union. (Cheers.)

I feel, indeed, when I hear those cheers, my friends, that I am in the presence of my comrades. They are the good old fashioned cheers, and not the wolfish yelp of the rebel. (Cheers.) [A voice, "There is no rebel yell here."]

I fell that I am here then for a purpose, but I do not come before you to detain you but for a moment, but I stand in the presence of my fellow-soldiers from all parts of this Union, who come upon Pennsylvania soil to do honor to the great and illustrious chieftain, who is now before the people of this country for re-election—General Grant. (Three cheers were given for Grant.)

I feel that you have come here to aid us with your countenance and with your voices, and help us elect another illustrious hero of the war and comrade Major General John F. Hartranft. (cheers.)

Now, my friends, as I do not wish to detain you here long, I have just a few words more to say to you. I thank Almighty God that He has preserved so many of us here, to meet me again upon the floor of this Hall, of this good old State, where we may renew the vows of friendship that were registered upon the march, in the bivouac and on the field of battle. I come and thank you for assembling, and I here extend to you the most sincere and hearty and cordial welcome to the good old State of Pennsylvania. (Three cheers for Pennsylvania.)

Welcome, then, soldiers and preservers of this Union to Pennsylvania soil. Yea, a thrice hearty welcome to each and every one of you. I commit you to the care of my fellow-citizens, and I feel that they will give you the fittest and most hearty welcome—into their very houses, into their families, and make your sojourn comfortable here, and cause it to be long remembered that the soldiers of this Union convened upon this day, on the tenth anniversary of the battle of Antietam, that did so much for the preservation of the Union and the breaking down of the rebellion. Hoping that your sojourn amongst us will be pleasant and agreeable to you, as it will be instructive to us, and that every effort upon the part of Pennsylvania to make them agreeable shall be done. I trust that our meeting will be one that shall be long remembered in the heart of every patriotic member of this Union. Adding to this my kindest regards to all my old comrades of whom I see so many sparkling faces around me to-day. I trust everything will be done here to advance the cause of our country and the cause of our hearts, so deeply interesting to us. We feel that this is the conflict in which there should be a determination of the great questions and issues growing out of the war. We find around us that the people of the South and other parts are disaffected. The sympathies of the war, are still rife among them, and some new questions are springing up from year to year. They are not the questions of the war; they have been settled. But new questions have arisen, and are arising from day to day and from week to week, and it is now time to put the whole force of the soldier, and the patriotic influence of the country together in solid column, to produce such a result as will cause these questions to be forever settled, and that the enemies of our country may at once know that this is the last triumphant and glorious struggle in which we ever expect to meet them face to face; because we will make such a Waterloo—such a Gettysburg, that it will never need to be repeated.

A voice—"The State of Ohio will give 50,000 majority for Grant."

Governor Geary—We would like to hear from the other States in the same way. We have heard from New Hampshire and Connecticut, and have glorious news from Oregon."

A voice—"West Virginia will give 10,000 majority for Grant."

Another voice—"Send the news to Horace."

Gov. Geary. "We have heard from Vermont." —a voice,—"New York will put on a top dressing of 20,000 for Grant."—Geary.—"They have come up with such a majority as to make assurance doubly sure. I am glad to hear from New York. I can cordially endorse all the gentleman has said for that State. A few weeks ago when I attended a meeting in New York, they told me that New York would give 80,000 for Greeley. Now they tell me that New York city cannot give him more than from 10,000 to 15,000." Voices,—"That's so." Geary.—"New York is good for Grant, and it will be one of the greatest things if you can give him 20,000." A vote "New Jersey will rally for Grant with a majority of 10,000." Geary.—"New Jersey is certainly welcome, I can say that." Delegate from North Carolina.—"We spoke last month from North Carolina, and will speak again for Grant." Voice.—Missouri the home of the 'possum policy, will dig the graves of Carl Schurz, Gratz Brown, and Frank Blair, and bury them on the eighth of November." Geary.—"We thank you for the expression from Missouri. We will all go to the funeral. (Great Applause.)

Governor Burnside, at the close of Governor Geary's speech, remarked that the order of exercises called for an invocation of the Divine Blessing, and called on the Rev. Dr. Preston, who came forward and offered the following prayer:

PRAYER.

O Thou that hearest prayer to whom we all come, we rejoice O God our Heavenly father, in the name of God our Redeemer, we come before Thee, with the assurance if we come in His name Thou art ready to hear our prayer, if we acknowledge Him in all His ways Thou art ready to direct our paths. We praise Thee for thy infinite goodness and rejoice that Thou art Lord and God over us all, the God of all flesh We rejoice in the precious word of God and the sacrifice of our Divine Redeemer that Thou hast made, we thank Thee that Thou hast granted everlasting love to each of us who ask from our Redeemer and each now, present this morning will be partakers of this salvation if we believe in the Divine Redeemer. We thank Thee for all the blessings thou hast shown us, that Thou hast answered our prayers and brought us together this morning. We thank Thee for the past and for the friendly relations of our country towards foreign lands, and for the abundant harvest of the present year. We thank Thee thou hast saved us from pestilence that walketh in darkness and destruction that wasteth in noonday. We bless and magnify Thy holy name for everything given us. We ask Thee that Thou wilt give us the sense of our sins. We thank Thee for Thy goodness that hast surrounded us and been with us in all our homes. Our Heavenly Father we pray that Thou wilt be most gracious unto us and show Thy most gracious favor to the President of the United States and others in authority, and replenish them with the graces of Thy most Holy Spirit, that they might incline to Thy will and walk in Thy ways; endow them plenteously with Heavenly gifts, that they may administer the Government of this nation for the best interests of all classes of people, and that their interests may be promoted. Bless, we beseech Thee, our Soldiers and Sailors, and their families. Take them under The gracious care of thy Providence. Bless them with all spiritual blessings, especially remember the widows of such soldiers and sailors as have passed away and are no more seen among us. We pray that they may never be forgotten, in our sympathies. Throw around us an abundance of thy heavenly grace. Give us hearts to know Thy Will that we may love Thee and keep Thy commandments. Bless us we beseech Thee our Heavenly Father. Forgive us all our sins and wash us in the blood of the Lamb. Now we pray that this convention assembled in this place may have Thy Gracious Presence in all their deliberations, and may Thy wisdom from alone enlighten every man, and may the spirit of Holiness from above rule in every heart, that whatsoever is here done may be begun, continued and ended for Thy Glory, and that Thy Great Name may be magnified through Jesus Christ Our Lord and Savior.

The minister then closed his invocation by repeating the Lord's Prayer.

GENERAL BURNSIDES' SPEECH.

At the close of Dr. Preston's prayer, General Burnside addressed the Convention.

Comrades: On my attendance as a delegate at the meeting of the National Convention in Philadelphia, it was suggested that it would be proper for the veterans of the late war to assemble in mass convention and express our thoughts upon political questions which now agitate the country. Knowing that the soldiers and sailors of the Union army, uniting in this service from patriotic motives, and that we work for the return of peaceful pursuits, I at once joined heartily in the movement. A meeting of those who attended the Philadelphia Convention, and who had been identified with the army of the Union, was called, and a National Committee of Veterans was appointed for arranging for this grand mass convention. This day is a memorable anniversary, and was named as the day for the Convention. I had the great honor of being named as the chairman of that committee, and I now appear before you, comrades, to complete the duties which devolve upon me, by calling your Convention to order, and naming the temporary chairman of this Convention.

It is unnecessary for me to say to you that in making arrangements for the Convention, the part of the work necessary for its success and for the comfort and happiness of the delegates has been done by the loyal committees and the loyal men and women of Pittsburgh. The greater part of this service has been done by Mr. Dudley, the Secretary. Comrades, you have before you a great duty to perform, second only to that which devolved upon you when you left your homes to battle for the preservation and integrity of the Union. It is but a few short years since you returned to your peaceful pursuits, and you now find yourselves confronted with a formidable coalition composed of bad, weak men, who are now in real and open hostility, and in active sympathy with the enemies of the country at the time of its greatest trouble. This campaign has been hindered by the desertion of a few disappointed, discontented and dilapidated men, [Cheers] who, during the war, a large majority of them, belonged to the Republican party. [Cheers.] I had during the war, a slight personal experience which illustrates the course which these men pursued. My comrades of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, you remember, I was impelled by a sense of duty to the West, during the war to arrest Mr. Vallandigham for treasonable conduct; (cheers,) you will, also, I think, remember that I gave him fair warning by issuing "General Order No. 38." In disregard to that order he counselled a resistance to the authority of the Government, and was therefore arrested. Mr. Lincoln, in the kindness of his heart, urged me to release Mr. Vallandigham, giving me the names of distinguished citizens who said I had made a serious mistake in making the arrest of Vallandigham, and that he would be seized upon by the political enemies of the administration as a standard-bearer, and they would make him candidate for Governor. (Cries of "Never, hang him.")

General Burnside (resuming;) I represented that I was on the ground and knew the situation better than these gentlemen. (Cries of "good," "good.") I said that Mr. Vallandigham would not be released unless ordered by superior authority. Mr. Lincoln said to me he would not interfere, but was simply giving advice at the instance of prominent citizens. Among them was Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois. (Hisses; "let him go on.") What was the result of this decision of Mr. Lincoln? As he declined to interfere, Mr. Vallandigham was put forward as a candidate and was beaten by that gallant old war horse, Governor Breugh. The action of Ohio demonstrated their loyalty to the Government, and I doubt not not their action in the present campaign will quite as strongly illustrate it.

I will not detain you, comrades, by discussing the political questions of the day. You will have them fully discussed by other people who are more skillful in public debate. Besides I am quite satisfied you are fully posted upon such topics. Men that have served in the field, and staked their lives and reputation upon the issue cannot approach a political canvass like the present without appreciating keenly the real issues of the contest. It will not be amiss for me to say that I join in the belief that General Grant has been a gallant soldier [cheers] and has done a service to his country in the field which cannot be overestimated; that he has conducted affairs honestly since he has been Chief Magistrate, and with great discretion and integrity, and has shown himself in every way disposed to do his best and to operate for the good of the country perfectly free from self-seeking and aggrandizement. [Applause.] We are here to express to the country our continued confidence in General Grant.

We are here to express to the country our continued confidence in Gen. Grant, and our purpose to re-elect him as President for a second term. [Cheers.] [Voice. "That we will do."]

We have also associated with him a man who has always been our staunch friend, and has shown the greatest wisdom and integrity in the legislation of Congress, Henry Wilson. I am sure we will not make ourselves misunderstood by expressing your feeling for him. He has always been, and is now, disposed to do all in his power to co-operate with the people in all the sections of the land in forwarding the prosperity of our country. For rulers, comrades let us elect men who in the hour of the country's peril were sure. Let us of all things refuse our support to men who believe there was right in secession. Now, my comrades of Pennsylvania, I desire to express to you the hope that comes from my heart. That Gen. John F. Hartranft, candidate for Governor (cheers), who is my well tried friend. He went into the field with us in the first of the war, and from that time until the end of the war, we were together on the fields of Roanoake, Newbern, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Vicksburgh, and in the wilderness campaign to the Appomatox. Comrades of Pennsylvania, it is clearly understood without reference to politics and that our gallant comrade is not harmed by the malicious slanders of designing politicians. (Cheers for Hartranft.)

You have but for a moment to think of the course pursued by his opponent, Buckalew, in order to find the strongest support for General Hartranft. Comrades, my personal duties require me to leave you before the deliberations of your meeting are concluded, as you all know I am engrossed in civil pursuits. I have never in my life solicited office, and never expect to, and can, therefore, speak my unbiassed sentiments and beg you to make every honest effort to elect General Grant and elect General Hartranft to serve in the great office of the Governor of Pennsylvania. With great pleasure it is that the National Committee propose to you as your temporary chairman our gallant comrade, so well known so many soldiers in the land—Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut.

GENERAL HAWLEY'S SPEECH.

Gen. Johnson W. Hawley, of Connecticut, was then chosen temporary chairman and came forward, when he was greeted with "three cheers for Gen. Hawley," which were given with a will. He then said:

Comrades and fellow-citizens—I judge from the aspect of the great city—from the multitudes that throng its streets, and the continuous roll of drums and these great cheers, that a certain statesman of the land is slightly mistaken. The time for the soldier has come. (Applause.) The time for the soldier is now and always will be in this land, (cries of that's so) not to be called to the battle-field; I trust, perhaps, never again. I hope this may always be the land of peace and there will always be occasion here for that spirit of patriotism and self-sacrificing loyalty to the country; that devoted attachment to Republican principles that love of order, and civil law and peace that distinguishes the American soldier. The *spirit* of the army that we are thinking of, not the army *organization*. This distinguished statesman has told us the time for the soldier has passed. I think, judging by the standers and these malignant attacks on General Grant that the spirit of the rebellion is still rife. They say that the doctrine of secession is now at rest, and that the policy of the nation is unduly severe and harsh towards the men who were engaged in the late rebellion. That the time for the soldier to appear as a patriot and voter has come again. We have heard "that the pen is mightier than the sword"; so it is in the long run. Charles Sumner has been an eloquent and powerful advocate of the principles over which this great contest was fought. The sword was merely used as a last resort in deciding this contest of ideas.

Half a generation has passed over our heads in discussing this question. The contest was as fierce in the Senate chamber, and on the field of politics as it was on the battle-field.

Now, then, to remove the presence of the soldier is an offence to those who were defeated. What shall we say in the presence of his assertion, and in the presence of an orator who is no less distinguished for his part in the Grant campaign, and loose men who are crying and lamenting as Horace Greeley laments in his letter of acceptance to the Baltimore Convention, and that where the spirit of rebellion is unable to send to places of Palmer, Davis, Breckinridge, every man of them rebels.

This same Horace Greeley is the man who desires Jefferson Davis and Breckenridge to be returned to the U. S. Senate. I want to know which is the greatest offence, the presence of Grant or Sumner? To have a regimental flag with its inscription, is out of place as Sumner says. If it be out of place then Grant is the flag bearing the odious inscription, then if we have to remove Grant, then let us remove Sumner and his ten volumes of orations, also you must level every grave. That will furnish a reminder of their vanquished enemy. This is what Sumner speaks to us: You must remove every monument of the old contest.

These men who ten years ago went to the front and perilled their lives in the defence of the country, are to be told, it is said, to take back seats—go to the rear, least, indeed, their presence may be offensive to those who were loyal in the rebellion. Of all the charges that this combination make against us, none is to me more offensive than that. That we are actuated by some spirit of hate, and by a policy of revenge. Now we may safely say that we challenge the history of any country to produce such a record as ours. Such a record of magnanimity expressed by this Union.

Wherever we went in the South we fed the women and chilren, whose husbands and brothers were engaged in rebellion against the Government.

I remember well a little chapter in my own experience in the Wilmington, North Carolina, of receiving ten thousand men from Andersonville whom we fed, and also fed 7,000 white women, a majority of whom had relations in the rebellion. Was that the spirit of hate, or the policy of revenge? And when the last day of the contest came, and General Grant went modestly under the apple tree at Appomatox and conducted the services of surrender, what did this nation, through its chosen chief soldier, do?—this nation that had sacrificed five thousand millions of dollars and a half a million of lives—this Union that then had within its grasp the last of the rebellion—what did it do? What did it say to those men? It let them go to their homes, not to be molested by the United States authorities, so long as they obeyed the laws. Was that the spirit of hate? [cheers.] Was that the spirit of revenge? [cries of no! no!] And the great soldier of the land said this to the civilians of the land. Many of them were clamorous for revenge, and men reproached him, and rebuked him for his excessive clemency.

After the papers were signed, Gen. Lee turned to Gen. Grant and said; Gen. Grant, there is one thing I had forgotten; the papers are signed; it is perhaps too late now; it is this: I was about to observe that many of our men in the ranks own their horses, both in the artillery and cavalry. I would ask that they might have them, as you have permitted the officers to take their side arms.

No matter about the papers, said Gen. Grant; I will give orders to the officers to let these men take their horses home with them; they will need them in the spring ploughing. [Cheers.]

There was a great army victorious and triumphant, the army of the United States, and these men would have us believe that our spirit was the same then as it is to-day, and the same to-day as it was then.—That they are animated by a spirit of hatred and revenge; was this saying to these men who were engaged in the war go home, rest at peace, just obey the laws, and take your horses with you, and feeding them too, the men dividing their haversacks with them [cheers]—and that too by the thousands—these same rebel soldiers had been taught to hate the Yankees, but this act caused the tears to pour down their cheeks. This was an inexpressible magnanimity. Was this a policy of hate or revenge? No; we are the same to-day as then. Did we confiscate property? No. Did we banish them? Never a man of them. Several thousand of them felt a bitter hatred to the old flag, and swore they would never live under its folds. They banished themselves to South America. In a short time many of these men were hungry, ragged and home-sick, and Uncle Sam brought them home free by the hundreds. Was this, again, the policy of hate or revenge?

Yes, comrades, this was our Government. This was our Republican party governing the Union then, and when a grevous visitation of Providence brought starvation to the South, our Congress, by our own free will, voted one session five millions of dollars to feed them. The purses of the North were opened, and the graineries discharged of their benefits. This indeed was not the policy of hate and of revenge.

We have one request indeed to make of these men. We have but one disability, one link of approval remaining. Only one statue remains. One act of legislation to show the sense of this nation that this great rebellion was a crime. That is the temporary seclusion from office of a few, a very few of the guilty superiors, the terribly guilty leaders who dragged their people into this awful slaughter. We say to some of them,—less than three hundred remain, now—you cannot hold office again, until Congress permits. We have one thing to say to these men. We had at the close of the war really but one thing to ask of them. Every step of reconstructed legislature, every act taken by the Republican Congress, every act, and every order of General Grant has had in view this,—the safety of the lines and the persons and the property of our loyal brothers at the South.

We have confiscated no property and banished nobody. We whipped no one, drowned no one, we have hanged to one. Gentlemen, men who were in rebellion, can you say as much for yourselves since the war? [Cries of "No, no."] Have you done none of these things to our friends down there? If we have ever been angry it is these which has filled us with righteous indignation after the flag marched in triumph over every foot of Southern soil. After you have professed to have surrendered in good faith, and to have accepted the situation. Week after week and month after month the cry came up, and was from many of the white regions in the South, that the loyal white men and the poor black men were taken from their homes—were scourged—were sometimes drowned, sometimes banished, sometimes hanged—that they could not enjoy their homes or raise their crops in peace; that they could not hold Republican meetings or any meetings in honor of the flag. This has been the complaint from month to month and year to year. If we have some harshness in our legislation, it was that this might be prevented. Why in the name of God and humanity, was this just and fair to these men, and why do they come to us with the pretense of shaking hands across the bloodier chasm, when there is a chasm and a bloodly chasm at their own door; a chasm of their own making which we shall have to bridge over. Do that first and you will find the great heart of the North, where it has been aching to have all men, praying for the day when justice and peace may prevail everywhere; and the answer to all the appeals of these men; in answer to all their cries I have but one thing to say, I would placard it upon all cross-roads. I would put it upon every court house. I would print it upon every door in the South. I would have it where every one might read it, "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you." [Great cheers.]

I say I shall not think of eulogizing here Ulysses S. Grant before these soldiers. [Cheers.] There is not an audience in this land that need it less. There are people, however, that ought to be reminded of what he has done for the country. [Laughter.] There are men who are famous as defenders of the land whose speeches are daily filled, and papers whose columns are crowded with defamation of the man.

They look in at the back door of his house, they peep into his cellar, they smell about his stables, they hunt for the title deeds of his lands, they search through the certificates of stock that he may hold, they suffer no relation of life to be met without putting upon it the venomous stain of their slander. There never has been a Presidential candidate since the organization of the government so venomously, unceasingly and unforgivingly pursued. I beg for him in the name of the memories of the past I beg for General Grant something of that universal amnesty of which they are talking. (Cheers.) Forgive him! Forgive him! (Cheers and laughter.) He may sometimes have cried. He may have made a mistake. He may not be absolutely beautiful or sublimely perfect. (Laughter.) There never was but one man who *was perfect*. General Grant may have erred sometimes in the appointments he has made. Alas, I know that the cry of his enemies is that he did make many mistakes, but I say we can afford to overlook some things, and we must remind these men of some things also that he has done for the land. They say he is a man of no capacity. There are several thousand of us who started early in the war as captains and as colonels. One of them went up and up and up, and again by the unanimous cry of his party he was sent up again until he was called to Washington, and the little man as he gave him his commission sa'd, take this; as the people now trust you so under God they will sustain you," and then every loyal heart in this land prayed God that his little man who seemed to have been brought from obscurity to save us, and lead us to triumph would succeed, and when he went down to the wilderness we knew there was fighting to be done. Then my comrades you of the western armies know that there was a soldier over the Army of the Potomac and that there was a man at the head who meant work. (Cries of "good" and cheers.) There was a little man who meant victory and we all knew that if ever this country was to be saved it was to be saved in those months. On the first, second and third of May, 1864, we hastily perfected our muster rolls, we gathered our clothing and provisions and sent back our surplus baggage. We hurried off the long roll. How many gallant boys heard their names called for the last time that night. Next morning all along the great circle we started forward and fought in the wilderness over miles of broken land, where a man could no more than see his comrade. We were slaughtered that day and next day, and the next. The fourth day and the fifth we fought until the darkness fell upon us. They did not know what we were doing or what we might do. Able men came to Grant and said: General we must stop a day or two. We must indeed bury these dead men, we must indeed, really we cannot go on. We need more clothing, We must halt, Said the great General, "you have done very well so far,—very well under all the circumstances. To-morrow morning at half past three the army goes forward" (great cheering) and terrible as the slaughter was as you answer now to the memory of it, so the great heart of the nation answered, "go on," and on the night of the sixth day, he wrote a little dispatch "our lysses have been severe, we have captured Johnson's, division and two brigades beside, and we have taken about thirty peices of artillery, and it seems to be with us. I shall fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." (Renewed cheering.)

I wonder if all these enemies of Grant remember how they felt in those days; followed him through the Wilderness to the Appomattox, of which we have spoken. As a soldier he was everything the crisis demanded; as a victor after dictating terms, never equalled for magnanimity, instead of affording him triumph or even time to rest, he started right from Richmond and took his bag and started for Washington. (Cheers.) He started for Washington and telegraphed to stop expenses, and whatever his course has been, it has been marked throughout with forbearance; whatever has been done has been done for peace, life and prosperity throughout the land. Now a single word and I am done. (Cries of "go on.") The election of a candidate in the field against General Grant would have several meanings. I give as the first of them, it would be the triumph of a man who believes in the theoretical meaning of secession. Now I appeal to the files of the *Tribune* for the winter of 1860 and 1861 for the countless declarations to that effect. They are known to the people of the land. [A voice, "And the year '63 also."] You are right; all along through the war. And if it be said that these declarations of the newspaper press may not be directly authorized by him; if it be said these were the sentiments then entertained, and since laid aside, I appeal to the history of the "American Conflict," written since the great struggle was over—deliberately written in review of the principles and acts of the great struggle—many years back; in the first volume, on the 39th page of the book, if I remember rightly, he says in substance, "if any considerable number of States desire to go out, let them go, and I would resist all measures devised to keep them in by force." [Cries of "never," and hisses.] This was the sentiment of Horace Greeley, and with a full knowledge of what I am saying, and I feel the consciousness of the presence here and am fully aware of these busy pens and these wires. I say to you here, that whatever there be left of the spirit of rebellion in this land to-day, these are the sentiments of Horace Greeley, and if he be elected there will be a man in the Presidential chair, entertaining in substance the sentiments of James Buchanan, and with these declarations in view, in the event of another insurrection, Horace Greeley would say the same thing as James Buchanan. It is impossible to see how we could call upon him at the first symptom of insurrection to put it down. It has another significance now. We may differ about the details of amnesty. We are all well agreed in this that if entire perfect peace and justice would really and thoroughly be established in the South it would bring very soon an entire amnesty. And we are also perfectly aware that the day has not come for that state of affairs. Horace Greeley, by his letter of acceptance, addressed to the Baltimore Convention, dwells at some length upon the harshness of forbidding the people of the South to choose its men to rule over them—there being only three hundred so excluded. According to Horace Greeley there is a desire to elect these three hundred with Jeff. Davis at their head. He stands as the peculiar representative of that sentiment, and the election of Horace Greeley will be to say that we are willing for those men to come back to places of power. [Cries of "no," "no."]

Thirdly, the elevation of Horace Greeley would mean this, that the nation has been unduly harsh and unjustly severe in dealing with the rebels. That is one of the great points, perhaps the chief point made by them against us. If we are unduly harsh and unjustly severe in dealing with the rebellion, it is not the Republican party alone, but the nation: for the policy of the Union has been during those eleven years not to confiscate or take away their property; they have not hanged a man or tried a man for treason. Has this great nation been severe in dealing with them? Is that the judgment of the past eleven years? The nation is asked as a jury to send in a verdict that this party is tried, and is found too cruel to continue in power. Will the people of this country give that verdict? [Cries of "no," "no."]

But further, there is one other point that the success of our enemies would decide. One other paragraph in the verdict of the elevation of Greeley would be to say that General Grant is found personally unworthy of his high position. Is not that so? Do not all their writers and their presses dwell largely, to the exclusion, I might say, of other things, upon the personal unfitness and personal unworthiness of General Grant. Then the triumph of our opponents would be the decision of these few points.

Now, gentleman, it is entirely competent and proper for us who have been soldiers to have soldiers rule over the American people. We are not seeking to inaugurate a civil war. And we are not seeking to inaugurate a policy of hate and revenge; but we have come here to ask for those rights for which our brothers died, and that they shall not be perilled by the wiles of a scheming and corrupt politicians. Now, I have entertained you too long already, and we will proceed to the deliberations of the Convention.

Three cheers were called for General Hawley and given with a will.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

At the conclusion of General Hawley's address, the call for the Convention was read. Mr. Dudley then presented to the Convention a petition for such a Convention, signed, he said, by 50,000 soldiers. The temporary organization was then perfected, the following being the list of officers:

President—General Hawley, Connecticut.

Vice Presidents—New Hampshire, S. C. Goff; Vermont, Maj. E. Vaughn: Massachusetts, Capt. D. G. McNamara, Lieut. O. Chamberlain; Rhode Island, Maj. J. Aigan, Col. T. Steel; Connecticut, Lieut. F. M. Welsh, Sergt. Maj. E. A. Perry; New York, Col. John B. Weber, Maj. Benj. J. Levy; New Jersey, Col. A. Way, James G. Ogden; Pennsylvania, Col. Wm. Michael, Col. J. Cochrane; Ohio, Capt. P. G. Watmought, A. A. Graham; Indiana; Gen. R. Williams, Sergt. H. Lambe; Iowa, Col. A. R. Stewart, J. R. Hammond; Michigan, Gen. W. A. Throp, Gen. F. W. Swift; Wisconsin, Capt. H. N. Wallridge, Capt. T. Kay; Illinois, E. J. Rook, Gen. D. E. N. Magee; Missouri, C. E. Pierce, S. B. Sturtevant; Kansas, Maj. J. C. Wilkinshaw, R. J. Brown; Colorado, Capt. Hartmeyer, W. H. Lowrie; Delaware, Capt. N. Bayne, Capt. E. C. Stakenberge; Maryland, Col. W. H. Loudermilk, Capt. J. R. Kinney; Virginia, Maj. E. E. White, Maj. C. C. Miller; North Carolina, Sergt. G. L. Mobson; Georgia, Col. G. J. Taggart, Capt. F. Hilligart; Alabama, Gen. J. W. Barke, Capt. G. H. Patrick; Florida, Gen. C. M. Hamilton, Hon. C. M. Houselton; Kentucky, Gen. S. N. Price, Col. C. P. Wilcox; Mississippi, J. C. Tucker, C. W. Clark; Louisiana, Sergt. C. B. Donnel, Capt. W. H. Wharton; Texas, Gen. A. G. Maloy, Capt. F. D. Mitchell; West Virginia, Gen. R. H. Duvall, Capt. C. J. Rowling; Tennesee, Gen. W. J. Smith; Wyoming, Gen. J. T. Campbell, W. J. Jones; Dakota, Gen. E. S. McCook; Montana, Gen. J. E. Blaine, Capt. S. B. French.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was called to order at the proper hour, by Chairman Hawley—when owing to the absence of the bands a change in the programme was necessitated. The Secretary read the list of temporary Vice Presidents in order that the list might be revised.

GEN. GRANT'S LETTER.

The letter from Gen. Grant as published in the GAZETTE a few days ago in reference to the Convention was then read, and elicited great enthusiasm.

THE OPENING NOTES.

The Seventh Regiment (New York) Band then entered the orchestra and played "The Battle Cry of Freedom," the choir, ladies, gentlemen and children on the stage being led by Prof. Wm. Pope in singing the song, and the audience joining in the chorus. As they came to the first chorus General Hawley waved his hand, and the audience simultaneously arose and joined in the song with an electric effect. While they were singing, a happy idea seemed to have unanimously seized the standard-bearers, who came upon the stage waving their flags and standards, and increasing the enthusiasm to the highest pitch.

At the close the audience broke forth into three hearty cheers, which were also followed with three hearty cheers for the band.

NEWS FROM GEN. SICKLES.

Chairman Hawley then announced that while they were waiting for the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization, Secretary Bullord, of New York, would read a letter from Gen. Sickles. The mention of the name of this hero was greeted with cheers. The letter is the same as that published a few days ago in the GAZETTE. The reading was frequently interrupted with applause. As the name of Gen. Hawley was mentioned, the audience greeted it with three cheers, and when Burnside was referred to the audience cheered and clapped their hands, which exercise was continued until Gen. Burnside, who occupied a seat on the stage, was compelled to arise and bow his acknowledgement of the honor. At the close of the reading three cheers were given for Gen. Sickles.

RHODE ISLAND'S VOICE.

The following telegram received by General Burnside was read by the chairman:

DAYTON, Ohio, September 17.

MAJ. GEN. A. E. BURNSIDE:—The Union soldiers of the National Asylum send greeting to their comrades assembled. God grant you may have fraternity, unanimity and victory.

G. H. FERNOLD,
President Grant and Wilson Club, National Soldier's Home.

GREETING FROM COLFAX.

The chairman also read the following letter:

SOUTH BEND, Ind., September 13, 1872.

MY DEAR MR. DUDLEY: I appreciate highly the honor of your invitation to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Pittsburgh on the 17th inst., but regret that I cannot be present, having promised to be in Northern Michigan with my family at that time. In the dark days, when the unity and nationality of the Republic were imperiled, they were at the perilous front. In these brighter days of peace, it is but fitting

(Continued on the Fourth Page.)

THE OLD WORLD.

The British Tory Journals on the Rampage over the Award at Geneva—Death of Louis Feuhrbache, the Philosopher—Emigrants to be Treated as Outlaws by the German Governmen—A Mild way of Forcing a Loan in Mexico.

GERMANY.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED PHILOSOPHER.

BERLIN, September 17.—A dispatch from Hanau, Hesse Cassel, reports the death at that town of Louis Feuhrbache, a distinguished German philosopher, in the 69th year of his age.

DISAGREEING WITH BISMARCK.

Herr Von Thile, Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has resigned, in consequence of a disagreement with Bismarck.

EMIGRANTS TO BE TREATED AS OUTLAWS.

The German Government has issued a second circular in still more threatening terms than the original one against emigrants, who, it declares, will be treated as outlaws, and over whom special surveillance and supervision has been instituted. Despite the menaces of the Government, emigration has been only slightly affected.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE TORY JOURNALS ON THE AWARD AT GENEVA.

LONDON, September 17.—The Tory journals condemn, in unmeasured terms, the action of the Geneva Tribunal. The London *Advertiser* says: "What a farce has been played at Geneva, where England has been adjudged to pay tribute to a bully who repudiates his own obligations! America is not yet contented with the settlement of the claims against England."

The *Herald* breathes defiance and hatred of America, and says that the breach between the two countries has only been widened. Of course had the arbitrators decided upon a larger sum of indemnity, England would pay it. If they had awarded nothing, America could but show her teeth. What humiliation next awaits us?

The *Standard* comments upon the award in a similar strain. It says: "We went to Geneva for justice and reconciliation, but instead met with invectives from the American counsel and a partially averse award, dictated rather by a desire for compromise than by equity. The whole proceedings in connection with the Arbitration are entirely unsatisfactory to England."

MEXICO.

A MILD WAY OF FORCING A LOAN.

MATAMORAS, September 17.—The collector of this port has received a telegram from the General Government, directing him to permit the merchants to ship goods into the interior for thirty days longer, under the tariff of 1856, provided they could advance eighty thousand dollars to the Government and ship a quantity of goods necessary to cover the amount in duty within that time. The proposition is not favorably received, being regarded as a mild way of forcing a loan.

AUSTRIA.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE GUARANTEED.

NEW YORK, September 17.—A Vienna dispatch says the Austrian Reichsrath was opened yesterday. In the opening address the President took occasion to refer to the recent conference of Emperors at Berlin. He said that the understanding there arrived at was a certain guarantee for the peace of Europe for some years to come.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

The Turf.

LEXINGTON, September 17.—The first race, mile heats, a purse of $200, was easily won by Thomas Aureala.

Second race, sweepstakes for two year old colts, ¾ mile dash, $50, each P. P. $250 added; nine horses started. Hard's colt, which was the favorite, took the lead at the start, winning easily by about eight lengths ahead; time 1:17¾.

POLITICAL.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 17, 1872.

☞THE STAFF OFFICERS OF THE Second Corps and of the First and Second Divisions, Second Corps are requested to meet at the office of the Superintendent of Markets, (Old City Hall,)

Wednesday Morning, at 9 O'Clock.

All Pennsylvania Delegations outside of Allegheny county are requested to send a representative to the same place and time.

T. F. LEHMAN, Chief of Staff.
S. W. HILL, A. A. G. Second Corps. se18

☞TO-DAY'S DEMONSTRATION.

A cordial invitation is extended to the visiting Soldiers and Sailors to take part in the

Daylight Demonstration

TO-DAY.

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
se18:250 Marshal in Chief.

☞REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE, ATTENTION.

Members of the Allegheny County Republican Executive Committee are requested to meet at

Nine O'Clock this Wednesday, Morning,

To make arrangements to take part in the

DAYLIGHT DEMONSTRATION.

se18:251 A. H. GROSS, Chairman.

☞REPUBLICAN

Mass Convention

AT

FRIENDSHIP GROVE.

Gen. Benj. F. Butler,

Of Massachusetts, will address the Republicans at Friendship Grove,

THIS AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK.

E. A. MONTOOTH, Chairman Com. on Meetings.
THOS. MCCONNELL, JR., Secretary. se18

☞GRANT, WILSON and HARTRANFT.

A REPUBLICAN MEETING

WILL BE HELD ON

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 18th,

At 7½ o'clock,

AT COPPER WORKS, FOURTEENTH WARD.

A. M. Brown, Esq., Josiah Cohen, Esq., Col. T. M. Bayne, A. M. K. Storie, of Philadelphia, will address the Meeting.

E. A. MONTOOTH, Chairman Com. on Meetings.
THOS. MACCONNELL, Jr., Chairman. se16

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞I. O. O. F.—NOTICE—THE FUNERAL of Brother P. G. Daniel Wearts is postponed until THURSDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, at 2 o'clock sharp, when the members of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 360, are requested to meet at their Hall 3d story of Malby's building, Fifth avenue. All sister lodges are earnestly invited to attend. By order, S. J. TERBURGH, N. G.
Attest: J. B. WILLIAMS, Secretary. se18:53

LOST.—LAST EVENING ON FIFTH avenue, a MEMORANDUM BOOK containing some valuable papers of no use to any person except the owner. Any person finding the same will receive the thanks of the owner by leaving them at No. 12 Cedar avenue, Allegheny City, or at THIS OFFICE. se18

STRAYED.—CAME TO THE RESIDENCE of the subscriber in Union borough, ONE SHEEP, which the owner is requested to call for and pay for this advertisement or it will be sold according to law.

WILLIAM MILLER, Union Borough.
PITTSBURGH, September 17, 1872. se52

FOR SALE.—BUILDING LOTS—Cheapest in market—20x160, Harrison street, $1,050; 20x100, Butler street, $2,100; 20x84, Hatfield street, $1,150; 20x100, Main street, $2,000; 20x127, Taylor street, $1,040; house and lot, Main street, $11,000; house and lot, Ella street, $2,300; house and lot, Ella street, $1,800. D. S. WILLIAMS, Butler street, 17th ward. se11:248

DR. W. F. FUNDENBERG,

DENTIST,

Will resume practice on or about October 21st.

Office—No. 106 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

se18:246

The Popular Science Monthly,

CONDUCTED BY

E. L. YOUMANS.

NO. 6. PRICE, FIFTY CENTS

Contents of No. 6, for October.

I. The Study of Sociology—Difficulties of the Social Science—Objective Difficulties. By HERBERT SPENCER.
II. A Glass of Water. By FRIEDRICH MOHR.
III. Has our Climate changed? By DAN'L DRAPER, Esq.
IV. As regards Spiders. (Illustrated.)
V. Man as the Interpreter of Nature. By Dr. WM. B. CARPENTER.
VI. Physiological Influence of Condiments. By Prof. VOIT.
VII. English against the Classics. By a Scotch Graduate.
VIII. The Transit of Venus. By HEZEKIAH BUTTERWORTH, Esq.
IX. On the Derivation of American Plants. By Prof. ASA GRAY.
X. Visual Images in Darkness.
XI. Coal as a Reservoir of Power. By ROBERT HUNT.
XII. A Sketch of Dr. Carpenter. By Prof. DANIEL DUNCAN. (Portrait.)
XIII. EDITOR'S TABLE: Professor Tyndall—The Presidential Addresses—Herbert Spencer and Dr. Carpenter.

LITERARY NOTICES: Flint's "Physiology of Man"—Holley's "Niagara."

MISCELLANY: Bowlders of the Long Island Drift—New Entozoon from the Common Eel—Insects and Flowers—Binary Stars—School Life and Eyesight—A City's Waste—Mental Exertions governed by Law—Dr. Hooker and Kew Gardens—The Work of the Coast Survey—Chemical Influence of Light, etc., etc.

NOTES.

"The Popular Science Monthly" is published in a large octavo, handsomely printed on clear type. Terms, Five Dollars per annum; or, Fifty Cents per copy.

CLUB TERMS.

Any person remitting Twenty Dollars for four yearly subscriptions, will receive an extra copy gratis, or five yearly subscriptions for $20.00.

"The Popular Science Monthly" and "Appleton's Journal," for one year, $8.00.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
se18:246 549 and 551

POLITICAL.

GRANT, WILSON

AND

HARTAANFT

GRAND

MASS CONVENTION

AND

Daylight Proccssion

OF

REPUBLICANS

OF

Western Pennsylvania

AT

Pittsburgh and Allegheny,

Wednesday, Sept. 18th, 1872.

Let the Farmer, Mechanic, the Manufacturer, the Merchant, and those of all professions join the throng and aid in making this the

Most Imposing Demonstration

Ever attempted in Western Pennsylvania.

The aid of every Republican in Western Pennsylvania, and especially of Allegheny county, is earnestly asked in the work. The presence among us of

DISTINGUISHED SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND STATESMEN

In immense numbers will make the occasion one of more than ordinary interest.

Especial Attention is Called

To the fact that this is THE ONLY Republican Daylight Demonstration to be held during the Campaign.

It is asked that all Trades be represented, with their various tools, implements, &c. Manufacturers and others having teams and wagons are requested to furnish them for the use of their employes on this occasion.

OFFICERS AND DIVISIONS.

The following named gentlemen have been selected as the Staff of

Gen. JAS. S. NEGLEY, Marshal in Chief.
Gen. J. M. SCHOONMAKER, Chief of Staff.

AIDS.

E. H. Yeager,	Major J. C. Paul,
Harry S. Agnew,	D. L. Crawford,
Smith Agnew,	John S. Williams,
Samuel Hubley,	Gen. Thomas E. Rose,
Harry Ptahl,	Capt. R. C. Gray,
Fred Schoonmaker,	Arthur Chislett,
T. B. Day,	John Perring,
H. D. McKnight,	Grant Penneck,
Harry Patten,	Butler Richards,
Jos. Euwer,	Capt. G. W. Gray,
E. C. Lightner,	A. C. Hays,
H. C. Yeager,	Christ. Troutman,
W. H. McClintock,	John M. Shaffer,
J. S. Negley, Jr.,	Capt. A. B. Campbell,
Samuel S. Brown,	J. K. Barbour,
W. J. Frisby,	Geo. B. Edwards,
George T. Oliver,	J. F. Young,
D. C. Thompson,	W. S. Miller,
S. P. Fulton,	R. C. Christy,
D. W. Oliger,	Hon. Mat. Edwards,
Charles Keyser,	Hon. Geo. W. Anderson,
Howard Morton,	H. L. McCullough, Jr.,
James J. Brown,	Thos. T. Wightman,
Jacob Reese,	Benj. F. Fulpress,
Isaac Wade,	Peter Smeyer,
Edward Graff,	T. W. Davis,
Wm. Phillips,	H. H. Baum,
H. B. Smithson,	George Dean,
Adam Weaver,	J. G. Fulton,
T. C. Dorrington,	Geo. F. Fulton,
Louis Orme,	Wm. White,
John Auth,	Henry Johns.
R. S. Henlcup,	

The Uniform of the Staff will consist of Dark Pants, Blue Blouse, Black Felt Hat and Yellow Sash. Staff Headquarters are established at E. H. YEAGER'S, 118 Market street, where all instructions will be given as to uniforms, duties, &c.

ESCORT FOR HEADQUARTERS,
Grant Hussars, Capt. Dunseath.

FIRST DIVISION,

Composed of all Visiting Delegations, will form on Water street, right resting on Smithfield street.

CHAS. H. ARMSTRONG, Marshal.
JAS. McCREIGHTON, Chief of Staff.
CHAS. T. NEALE, Assistant Adjutant General.

AIDS.

John Chislett,	Wm. Woods,
Alexander Patterson,	John M. McMasters,
W. W. Young,	Frank Ardary,
Robert Ramsey,	Geo. T. Van Doren,
David Aiken,	John Osborne,
James Littell,	Dr. G. A. Sprecher,
Chas. W. Batchelor,	John W. Chalfant.

SECOND DIVISION,

Composed of Delegations South of the Monongahela River, will form on Carson street, right resting on Monongahela Bridge.

R. B. BROWN, Marshal.
JENKIN JONES, Chief of Staff.
T. B. ATTERBURY, Assistant Adjutant General.

AIDS.

Mark Donley,	M. M. Felker,
David Jones,	Mark Burke,
Martin Schafer,	D. C. Ripley,
John F. Walters,	James Duncan,
E. C. Kreitan,	Richard Lee,
E. E. Mercer,	Andrew Dalzell,
Wm. Henry,	Joseph Salman,
Joseph Fisher,	R. H. Scott,
Henry Williams,	James McDonald,
Harvey Chess,	James D. Reed,
John Bryce,	James O'Neil,
D. E. Weaver,	J. B. Black,
G. G. Rahauser,	Wm. E. Brandon,
Adam Weaver,	Park Painter,
W. C. Taylor,	Lewis Aurin,
F. C. Dorrington,	John S. Hollings,
T. B. Granam,	Albert Graham,
Thomas Hammet,	John B. Auth,
John Redman,	Wm. Grace.
J. W. Balentine,	

THIRD DIVISION,

Composed of all Delegations between the Rivers will form on First, Second, Third and Fourth avenues, right resting on Water street.

HARRY W. OLIVER, Jr., Marshal.
JOHN H. STEWART, Chief of Staff.
THOS. S. MITCHELL, Assistant Adjutant General.

AIDS.

Major Herman Jones,	F. J. Hall,
Eb. Beers,	R. W. Bell,
Hon. John McClure,	Jas. H. Johnston,
Geo. M. Von Bonnhorst,	Robt. Jackson,
Dr. W. S. Foster,	Chas. Jones,
Col. Henry B. Hays,	W. M. Arnett,
Dr. A. H. Gross,	Major John Hancock,
Col. Jas. B. Moore,	Dr. A. G. McCandless, Jr.,
J. C. Mattern,	C. K. Dickson,
Major Thos. S. Bair,	J. H. Steen,
Geo. W. Wilson,	Capt. B. Gallesath,
Wm. L. Chalfant,	Fred. Wilhelm,
Theodore Phillips,	Wm. B. McCrea,
Major J. F. Slagle,	Geo. H. Anderson,
Wilson McCandless, Jr.,	T. Dall Wilkins,
Major Jas. W. McGregor,	Wm. McKnight, Jr.,
Dr. W. J. Gilmore,	L. T. Brown,
David E. Bayard,	Wm. H. Graff,
Thos. R. Hartley,	John Rynthaler,
Joseph Mitchell,	Harry Hugus,
S. B. Cluley,	John R. Baum,
Dr. J. Guy McCandless,	Frans Geist,
J. H. Walter,	Thos. Moreland,
Capt. P. D. Perchment,	Allen Kramer,
P. Clemens,	Jas. A. Chambers,
A. G. Bradley,	W. K. Woodwell,
S. B. Hedges,	John N. Berlin,
Col. R. G. Herron,	Wm. A. Tomlison,
Capt. Robt. Pollock,	Wm. B. Hays, Jr.,
August McBane,	Robert Arthurs, Jr.,
James Umstatter,	Wm. H. Cassidy,
David M. Watt,	R. H. Negley,
Dr. L. F. Arensburg,	Capt. David Shields,
Wm. M. Conway,	Ulysses Pollock,
N. Darlington,	Geo. A. Cook,
Dr. Geo. Purviance,	Chas. H. Bradley,
Richard Thompson,	Jos. M. Gazzam,
B. F. Miller,	Will Lautman,
H. D. Smith,	John J. Hart,
Chas. J. Clarke,	J. Hunker Dickson,
Col. Joseph Browne,	John McCallin,
Edward Bailey,	S. A. Neale,
John H. Hare,	John Askins,
Allen Bakewell,	John G. Holmes,
Wm. J. Lewis,	Curtis S. Haven,
Jas. McKibben,	John Scott,
James W. Woodwell,	Robert H. Palmer, Jr.,
Clifford D. Negley,	L. Haraugh,
Robert C. Schmertz,	John R. Murdoch,
Capt. J. S. Haymaker,	B. F. Kennedy.

FOURTH DIVISION,

All Delegations North of the Allegheny River, will form on Federal street, right resting on Ohio street.

A. P. CALLOW, Marshal.
JOHN MEGRAW, Chief of Staff.
W. WEITACH, Assistant Adjutant General.

AIDS.

James Brown,	Samuel Druitt,
Charles Davis,	Wm. Scroggins,
Theodore Myler,	W. S. Smith,
Wm. H. Graham,	Andrew Alston,
Philip Schmidt,	Peter Walters,
I. Tschudy,	Ellis Thorn,
Frederick Lang,	A. D. Smith,
E. T. Seaman,	Wm. H. Brown,
W. S. Hamilton, M. D.,	Capt. H. Fisher,
Wm. Alston,	John Horn,
T. Lyle,	James Martin,
R. S. Miller,	Edw. Redenbach,
Frederick Gwinner,	Wm. H. Gang,
George Ossman,	Frederick Bellstein,
Simpson H. Daft,	Henry A. Spangler,
R. A. Young,	Richard Tate,
James D. Walker,	John Lacock,
John Fairman,	I. B. Kirker, M.D.,
Wm. Pitcairn,	Walter Ure, M.D.,
George W. Campbell,	Robert D. McGonigle,
John Hoodie,	H. F. Eggers,
Christ. Schaefer,	John Wilson,
Charles Gerst,	W. T. P. Fairman,
Philip Wagner,	Frederick Altvater.
W. J. Kane,	

THE PROCESSION

Will form on Water street, right resting on Smithfield street, and proceed thence to Fifth avenue, thence to Liberty street, thence to Sixth street, thence over Suspension bridge to Ohio street, Allegheny, thence Chestnut street, thence over Mechanics street bridge to Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, thence out to Friendship Grove.

The Procession will Move Promptly at 10 O'Clock A. M.

The Mass Convention

WILL BE HELD AT

Friendship Grove,

Twentieth Ward,

AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.,

Where Eminent Orators will Address the Assembled Multitude.

It is again urged upon Republicans of the county to lend their aid in making the affair a grand success. Republicans of Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, Western Virginia are cordially invited to join.

JAMES S. NEGLEY,
se18 CHIEF MARSHAL.

HD'QRS. VETERANS' NATIONAL COMMITTEE, September 16, 1872.

☞TO THE VARIOUS DELEGATIONS present at the

Veterans' National Committee.

The National Committee request that each delegation will select one person from each of their respective States to constitute the new National Committee.

L. E. DUDLEY, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

ONCE MORE TO THE FRONT.

GRAND

Torchlight Review.

THE CEREMONIES OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'

National Convention

WILL CONCLUDE WITH A GRAND

Torchlight Review

OF ALL

VISITING DELEGATIONS

AND

GRANT, WILSON

AND

HARTRANFT CLUBS,

ON

Wednesday Evening, Sept. 18.

PROGRAMME:

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Maj. Gen. Jno. F. Hartranft

CHIEF OF STAFF,
CAPTAIN J. B. MOORE.
ADJUTANT GENERAL,
GEN. DANIEL LEASURE.

AIDS.

Col. Robt. Anderson,	Gen. T. A. Rowley,
Gen. C. L. Fitzhugh,	Major E. A. Montooth,
Col. H. B. Campbell,	Capt. John M. Stiles,
Col. Will A. Short,	Capt. H. A. Collier,
Col. H. H. Bingham,	Capt. J.T. Cunningham,
Capt. W. M. Dalgleish,	Capt. James S. Woodwell
Capt. S. L. Aull,	B. F. Kennedy,
Capt. J. F. Hunter,	Capt. W. G. McClure,
Major Samuel Harper,	Col. Richard Long,
Gen. J. B. Sweitzer,	W. H. Garrison,
Col. E. C. Negley,	Capt. D. L. Crawford,
Dr. D. W. Riggs,	Major Frank J. Harris,
Capt. W. C. Cook,	Capt. R. H. Lewis,
Maj. Hugh Y. Boyce,	Capt. John Donaldson,
J. H. Gray,	Major W. P. Hunter,
Thomas S. Mitchell,	Col. B. W. Darlington,
Private B. C. Christy,	Capt. Jacob Davis,
Capt. Hugh McCall,	Capt. H. C. Matthews,
Capt. F. A. M. Kreps,	Serg. Martin Shaffer,
Capt. Snyder,	Capt. I. A. Cline,
Wm. Irwin,	Capt. C. E. Milliken,
Capt. Richard Long,	Capt. B. M. Pierson,
Major John Hancock,	Capt. Hugh W. McCall,
Capt. S. C. Schoyer,	

FIRST CORPS.
COMMANDED BY
Major Gen. John A. Logan.
Chief of Staff, Col. Henry B. Hays,
A. A. G., Captain J. S. Haymaker.

AIDS.

Col. M. Wickersham,	Capt. W. D. Canham,
Capt. John M. Osborn,	Sergeant John H. Kerr,
Capt. B. F. Jennings,	Capt. W. J. McGratty,
Capt. M. M. Felker,	Capt. Thomas H. Hunter,
Major A. G. Happer,	Sergt. Dallas Williams,
Capt. A. W. Paxton,	Capt. H. J. Roberts,
Col. D. L. Smith,	Jos. McClurg,
Gen. Thomas A. Rose,	Col. Edward Nagle,
Major Max K. Moorhead,	Capt. Will McKnight, Jr.
Major Wm. Howe,	Sergt. Fred. Gels.

FIRST DIVISION—FIRST CORPS.
COMMANDED BY
Maj. Gen. N. P. Chipman.
Chief of Staff, Col. Norman M. Smith.
Assistant Adj. Gen., Lieut. Geo. W. Perkins.

AIDS.

Capt. James Blackstone,	Captain Crosby Gray,
Maj. A. Wilson Norris,	Private W. H. McCleary,
Capt. John H. Grayson,	Major Wm. J. Moorhead,
Capt. L. B. Richards,	Major R. E. Stewart.
Capt. D. B. Morrison,	

To be composed of all delegations from East of Pennsylvania.

SECOND DIVISION—FIRST CORPS.
COMMANDED BY
Maj. Gen. Julius White.
Chief of Staff, Colonel Joseph Browne.
A. A. G., John H. Morrison.

AIDS.

Capt. Davis Ayers,	Capt. W. P. Herbert,
Maj. Robert Monroe,	Capt. Wm. Dawson,
Maj. W. B. Heslep,	Maj. W. S. Harrah,
Capt. R. Gallsath,	Henry Betz,
Capt. Wm. Scandrett,	W. H. Whitmore.

To be composed of all delegations from South and West of Pennsylvania.

SECOND CORPS.
COMMANDED BY
Maj. Gen. Walter Harriman.
Chief of Staff, Col. T. F. Lehman.
Assistant Adj. Gen., Col. S. W. Hill.

AIDS.

Capt. Hartley Howard,	Capt. John McClelland,
Dr. Cochran,	Maj. H. K. Tyler,
Sergeant Ed. J. Wilkins,	Lieut. Isaac Mills,
Capt. John N. Berlin,	J. D. Walker,
Capt. A. Fairman,	Thomas Cochran,
R. E. Mercer,	Sergeant George Hoerr,
Martin Burke,	Capt. H. Neal,
Capt. W. H. Irwin,	J. B. Cluley,
Lieut. Howard Mills,	James Kelly,
Robt. B. Crumpten,	

FIRST DIVISION—SECOND CORPS.
COMMANDED BY
Maj. Gen. E. S. Osborne.
Chief of Staff, Major J. F. Slagle.
Assistant Adj. Gen., Col. Archibald Blakely.

AIDS.

John Krepps,	John S. Edgar,
Capt. Chris. Krepps,	S. H. Doff,
Major W. H. Hope,	Henry Wileman,
Sergeant Peter Nelson,	Captain A. J. Lucius,

To be composed of all visiting Pennsylvania delegations from east of the Mountains.

SECOND DIVISION—SECOND CORPS.
COMMANDED BY
Brig. Gen. William Sirwell.
Chief of Staff, Capt. J. H. Hoffer.
Assistant Adj. Gen., Capt. A. J. Pentecost.

AIDS.

W. H. Graham,	H. A. Spangler,
S. H. Druit,	E. F. Seaman,
Lieut. J. R. Hutchinson,	Private W. M. Alston,
Private Richard Tate,	Sergeant G. Kirkpatrick,
Private John Lacock,	Private And. Alston,
Capt. P. R. West,	W. M. Lockhart.

To be composed of all visiting delegations west of the Allegheny Mountains.

THIRD CORPS.
COMMANDED BY
Maj. Gen. Lucius Fairchilds.
Chief of Staff, Major W. H. Daly.
A. A. G., Major Robt. Pollock.

AIDS.

Maj. James McGreggor,	N. P. Dilworth,
Capt. John H. McKelvy,	J. E. Anderson,
George A. Neubert,	W. J. Simpson,
Maj. Wilkins,	Capt. F. L. Rainbow,
Col. John Glenn,	Capt. S. S. McGreggor,
Sergeant James Eberhart,	Capt. J. K. Billingsley,
Capt. F. A. Dilworth,	Sergt. Jas. M. Johnston,
Capt. James Littell,	Sergt. Mert K. Salibury.
Curtis S. Haven,	

FIRST DIVISION—THIRD CORPS
COMMANDED BY
Maj. Gen. M. D. Leggett.
Chief of Staff, Gen. John McLanahan.
A. A. G., Capt. W. S. McGhee.

AIDS.

Col. S. W. Spencer,	Sergeant George Little,
Julius Franke,	Capt. H. A. Greatrake,
Wm. Phillips, Jr.,	Capt. Thomas Jackson,
Geo. M. Von Bonhorst,	Lieut. Robert A. Ferry,
Paul McCandless,	Sergt. B. F. Weyman.
Capt. John Seiferth,	

To be composed of delegations from the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 9th and 14th wards, city of Pittsburgh.

SECOND DIVISION—THIRD CORPS.
COMMANDED BY
Gen. E. W. Eckman.
Chief of Staff, Col. Sam. Kilgore.
A. A. G., Major W. P. Haslep.

AIDS.

Capt. Jno. F. Lang,	Lieut. S. L. Montgomery,
Sergt. Jos. Caldwell,	Dr. J. G. McCandless,
Col. John A. Danks,	Capt. Jno. D. McFarland,
Col. James Glenn,	Jos. McCaskey,
Christopher Presser,	Major Wm. Clark.

To be composed of delegations from the 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th wards, city of Pittsburgh.

THIRD DIVISION—THIRD CORPS.
COMMANDED BY
Col. L. E. Dudley.
Chief of Staff, Major J. J. Lawson.
A. A. G., R. C. Haslett.

AIDS.

Lieut. Geo. Lowe,	Sergt. Jas. Lowry,
Randall Kent,	Sergt. T. McC. Benner,
Sergt. Lewis McClintock	Sergt. John C. Harper,
Capt. R. B. Murphy,	Capt. R. McDonough.
Sergt. Christ. Hoch,	

To be composed of all delegations from the 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d wards, City of Pittsburgh, and Wilkins township.

FOURTH CORPS.
COMMANDED BY
Maj. Gen. A. Dennison.
Chief of Staff, Capt. F. Hartmeyer.
A. A. G., Col. Charles A. Miller.

AIDS.

Maj. Jas. M. Bard,	Capt. John A. Hays,
Capt. Webb Logan,	Capt. W. W. Tyson,
Capt. Sidney H. Brauff,	Col. W. A. Robinson,
Lieut. Thos. Liman,	Capt. Hugh S. Fleming,
Maj. Orvin M. Head,	Capt. W. S. Caldwell,
Robt. J. Davis,	Capt. James Craig.
Lieut. Wm. J. Carson,	

FIRST DIVISION—FOURTH CORPS.
COMMANDED BY
Maj Gen. H. B. Sargent.
Chief of Staff, Lieut. Col. Thos. McGraw.
A. A. G., Capt. Casper Gang.

AIDS.

Lieut. Jas. Brown,	Assist. Eng. W. Paul, Jr.
Lieut. W. H. Barker,	Capt. Jno C. Fisher,
Capt. Samuel Pollock,	Sergt. Jas. Walker.

To be composed of all Delegations from the 2d, 4th, 7th and 8th wards, Allegheny City.

SECOND DIVISION, FOURTH CORPS.
COMMANDED BY
Maj. Gen. Adam E. King.
Chief of Staff, Gen. W. Blakeley.
A. A. G., Major W. M. Porter.

AIDS.

Capt. S. I. Thompson,	Lieut. Jno. A. Gilleland,
Lieut. Henry Warner,	Lieut. Dan C. Hamilton,
Robt. Dilworth,	Capt. Wm. Faulkner.

To be composed of all Delegations from the 1st, 3d, 5th, 6th and 9th wards, Allegheny City

POLITICAL.

THIRD DIVISION—FOURTH CORPS.
COMMANDED BY
Maj. Gen. Harry White.
Chief of Staff, Col. Thos. M. Bayne.
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Col. John Snodgrass.

AIDS.

Col. W. C. Murphy, Sharpsburg,	Lieutenant Nesbit, New Brighton,
Capt. David Bly,	Lieut. David Shield,
Capt. Jas. Shaw,	Lieut. Wm. Knox.

To be composed of delegations from all Boroughs and Townships north of the Allegheny River, and Neville Township.

FIFTH CORPS.
COMMANDED BY
Maj. Gen. Jos. Hawley.
Chief of Staff, Capt. Denny O'Neil.
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Capt. I. D. McLain.

AIDS.

Maj. J. K. Barbour,	Capt. Harry Williams,
Capt. F. A. Duvol,	Sergt. J. J. McDonald,
Private Wm. Dillon,	Capt. Frank Spross,
Capt. Clark E. Johnston,	Capt. J. G. Van Gilder,
Maj. George H. Hooker,	Frank Moore,
Maj. Cain Hazzard,	John McHenry,
Col. Hooker Brown,	Maj. S. L. McHenry,
Capt. O. S. McIlwain,	

FIRST DIVISION—FIFTH CORPS.
COMMANDED BY
Maj. Gen. Geo. A. Sargeant.
Chief of Staff, Maj. S. Foley.
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Capt. Wm. Weber.

AIDS.

Capt. John Hollingshead,	Fred Wilhelm,
S. H. French,	Capt. Frank Dorrington,
Louis Heack,	Wm. Minsinger,
John Forney,	Wm. Ritchie,
John Thomas,	Geo. Noble.

To be composed of delegations from the Boroughs of South Pittsburgh, Monongahela, West Pittsburgh, Temperanceville, Mount Washington, Allentown and Union.

SECOND DIVISION—FIFTH CORPS.
COMMANDED BY
Maj. Gen. B. F. Noyes.
Chief of Staff, Capt. S. M. Boyd.
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Capt. R. B. Brown.

AIDS.

Emanuel Kephardt,	Geo. F. Davis,
T. D. Evans,	E. G. Kreban,
Dr. J. D. Thomas,	A. C. Hays.
Lieut. M. W. Boyes,	

To be composed of delegations from the Boroughs of Ormsby, St. Clair, Birmingham and East Birmingham.

SIXTH CORPS.
COMMANDED BY
Maj. Gen. Sol. Meredith.
Chief of Staff, Col. J. W. Ballentine.
A. A. G., Maj. Wm. Irwin.

AIDS.

Maj. Alex. Hay,	Maj. Will. M. Hartzell,
Sergt. Wm. Sheargold,	Lieut. D. A. Jones,
Maj. Lee S. Smith,	Capt. J. D. Forrester,
Sergt. Wm. Atwell,	Col. J. D. Owens,
Col. Richard Herron,	Gen. Chas. Barnes.

FIRST DIVISION—SIXTH CORPS.
COMMANDED BY
Maj. T. L. Selfridge.
Chief of Staff, Capt. W. S. Work.
A. A. G., Capt. H. C. Matthews.

AIDS.

Capt. Ed. Timmony,	Capt. John Boyd,
Sergt. John McCombs,	Sergt. Richard Jones,
Lieut. Jos. Newmeyer,	Lieut. Richard Jones,
Sergt. David Scarem.	

To be composed of delegations from remaining boroughs and townships south of rivers.

SECOND DIVISION—SIXTH CORPS
COMMANDED BY
Maj. Gen. S. L. Woodford.
Chief of Staff, Capt. M. G. Corey.
A. A. G., Capt. John Patterson.

AIDS.

Maj. J. A. Phillips, M. D.,	Maj. A. M. Baer, M. D.,
Co. David McGraw,	Sergt. W. T. Bowers,
Sergt. J. P. Geiston,	Capt. A. P. Gamble.

To be composed of delegations from all boroughs and townships between the rivers.

FORMATION.

The Headquarters will be established at the Monongahela House.

All mounted delegations will mass on Water street between Wood and Smithfield streets.

The Central Hartranft Club will form on Water street, right resting on Smithfield street, and will act as an Advance Guard, and will move at Company front, and see that the streets are kept open from curb to curb.

FIRST CORPS.

First Division—On Water street, right resting on Wood street.

Second Division—On First, Second and Third avenues, between Wood and Market, right resting on Wood street.

SECOND CORPS.

First Division—On Water street between Smithfield and Ross streets, right resting on Smithfield street.

Second Division—On First, Second and Third avenues between Wood and Smithfield streets, right resting on Wood.

THIRD CORPS.

First Division—On Liberty street, right resting on Water street.

Second Division—On Penn street, right resting on Third street.

Third Division—On Liberty, right resting on Market street.

FOURTH CORPS.

First Division—On Duquesne Way, right resting on Third street.

Second Division—On Duquesne Way, right resting on Fourth street.

Third Division—On Duquesne Way, right resting on Fifth street.

FIFTH CORPS.

First Division—On Carson street, Monongahela borough, right resting on Monongahela bridge.

Second Division—On Carson street, South Pittsburgh, right resting at Monongahela bridge.

SIXTH CORPS.

First Division—On Ross street, right resting on Second avenue.

Second Division—On Second avenue, right resting on Grant street.

ROUTE OF PROCESSION.

Up Smithfield to Third avenue; up Third avenue to Grant; up Grant to Diamond; up Diamond to Ross; along Ross to Fifth avenue; out Fifth avenue to Pride street; up Pride to Fulton, along Fulton to Wylie; down Wylie to Fifth avenue; down Fifth avenue to Market street; along Market to Sixth; down Sixth across the Suspension Bridge and up Federal to West Ohio; along West Ohio to Marion avenue; along Marion to Ridge street; along Ridge street to Irwin avenue; along Irwin to North avenue; along North to Cedar avenue; down Cedar to East Ohio street; along East Ohio to Chestnut; down Chestnut across the Mechanics street bridge, and up Mechanic (Sixteenth street) to Penn avenue; down Penn avenue to Sixth street and dismiss.

UNIFORMS.

The Commander-in-Chief, Corps and Division Commanders will wear Purple Scarfs.

Aids to Commander-in-Chiefs, Yellow Scarfs.
Aids on First Corps Staff, Red Scarfs.
Aids on Second Corps Staff, White Scarfs.
Aids on Third Corps Staff, Blue Scarfs.
Aids on Fourth Corps Staff, Blue and White Scarfs.
Aids on Fifth Corps Staff, Red and White Scarfs.
Aids on Sixth Corps Staff, Red and Blue Scarfs.

The Aids on Division Staff will wear scarfs similar to those worn by Aids on their respective Corps Staffs.

All Aids will wear black felt hats.

The Chiefs of Staff of Division will see that their respective Divisions are in line ready to move at the time specified. And all Aids de Camp are requested to give their attention to their Divisions and keep them well "closed up."

In view of the elaborate decorations on Fifth avenue from Smithfield to Market streets, delegations are requested to abstain from igniting any fire works during the passage of said avenue between the streets named.

Citizens are requested to decorate and illuminate throughout the cities and boroughs.

All Delegations will be in line and ready to move at 7 o'clock P. M.

A salute will be fired at the corner of Wood and Water street, after which the alarm bell at Municipal Hall will give the signal to start, when the column will move over the route indicated.

By order of the Veteran Resident Committee.

A. L. PEARSON,
CHAIRMAN.

WM. DALGLEISH, } Secretaries.
D. L. CRAWFORD, }

☞THE

Daylight Demonstration.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,

To be composed of the Delegations from the South Side.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.

1. The Chief Marshal of the Division will be designated by a white and blue Rosette. The Chief of Staff, red Rosette; Adjutant General, blue Rosette; Aids, red and blue Rosette, with silver star. Uniforms, dark coat and vest, light pants, black low Grant hat, white gloves.

2. The Staff will report for duty, mounted, at the Livery Stable of Harvey Miller, Carson street, near Twelfth street, Birmingham, at 8 o'clock WEDNESDAY morning, 18th, when the Staff will be furnished with badges.

3. All Delegations from the South Side boroughs and townships will form on Carson street, right resting on lower Monongahela Bridge.

By Order of

ROBERT B. BROWN,
Marshal Commanding Second Division.

T. B. ATTERBURY, A. A. General.
JENKIN JONES, Chief of Staff. se17:259

☞THE

Daylight Demonstration.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,

To be composed of Delegations from Pittsburgh and between the Rivers.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.

1. The Chief Marshal of this Division will be designated by a White Rosette, the Chief of Staff, Adjutant General and Aids Red, White and Blue Rosette. Uniform—Dark Coat and Pants, White Vest and Gloves, and Low Black Hat.

2. The staff will report for duty, properly mounted, at the stable yard of Robert H. Patterson & Co., Seventh avenue and Liberty street, at 9 o'clock sharp, Wednesday morning, 18th inst., when the staff as above designated will be furnished the Staff badges.

3. All Delegations from the twenty-three wards, City of Pittsburgh, and the boroughs and townships situate between the rivers, will form on Grant and Ross streets, right resting on Water street, and extending out Fifth, Second, and Old avenues, east of Grant street.

4. Commanders of Delegations will immediately on their arrival on the ground designated report to Col. JOHN H. STEWART, at Headquarters, corner Grant and Water streets.

By order of

H. W. OLIVER, Jr.,
Marshal Commanding Third Division.

Official: THOS. S. MITCHELL, A. A. G.
se16:259

☞SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CONVENTION.

RED FIRE, BLUE FIRE,

Fire in all Colors,

For the Soldiers' demonstration, at most liberal prices at the extensive Drug House of

Jas. E. Burns & Co.,

Cor. Sixth street and Penn avenue.

se18

☞BUTCHERS, ATTENTION.—AT A meeting of the Republican Butchers, held last evening, an organization was effected, and it was decided to turn out in a body on WEDNESDAY, 18th inst., mounted. All Butchers favorable to the election of Grant, Wilson and Hartranft are requested to attend, with the usual uniform. By Order,

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

H. J. HEINZ. .... L. C. NOBLE. .... E. J. NOBLE.

PICKLES.

HEINZ, NOBLE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

English Girkins,	Piccalilli, Cauliflower,
ChowChow,	Cucumber Sauce,
Tomato Catsup,	Walnut Catsup,
Pickled Cabbage,	Worcestershire Sauce,
Sauce, Pepper,	Mangoes,
Mixed Pickles,	London Laundry Blueing, &c., &c.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

THE CELEBRATED CELERY SAUCE

AND

Strictly Pure Horse Radish.

167 and 169 SECOND AVENUE,

Between Smithfield and Grant Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Dealers are invited to call and examine goods and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere.

se17

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING. N. P. REED
T. P. HOUSTON. D. L. FLEMING
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

Terms for 1872.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum..........$10 00
Do for 6 months..........5 00
Do for 3 months..........2 50
Do for 1 month..........1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier..........15

All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single subscribers..........$1 50
Clubs of five..........1 25
Clubs of ten..........1 15

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also, nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—daily, or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1872.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HENRY WILSON.

STATE.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE:
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, Cumberland;
GEN. CHARLES ALBRIGHT, Carbon;
GLENI W. SCHOFIELD, Erie.

DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. WM. LILLY, Carbon;
LINN BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
H. N. McALLISTER, Centre;
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming;
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe;
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL E. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington;
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. H. AINEY, Lehigh;
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

COUNTY.

CONGRESS—XXIId DISTRICT:
JAMES S. NEGLEY, of Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS—XXIIId DISTRICT:
EBENEZER McJUNKIN, of Butler.
FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE:
JAMES P. STERRETT, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LAW JUDGE:
EDWIN H. STOWE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LEGISLATURE:
H. H. McCORMICK, 1st District, Pittsburgh.
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, 2d District, Pittsburgh.
J. D. RAMSEY, Allegheny.
HYDE SAMPLE, of Sewickley.
J. W. BALLANTINE, of Temperanceville.
A. B. YOUNG, of Robinson.
J. C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins.
FOR SHERIFF:
JOHN H. HARE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF COURTS:
W. H. McCLEARY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEXANDER HILANDS, of Pittsburgh.
FOR RECORDER:
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, of Pittsburgh.
FOR REGISTER:
JOSEPH H. GRAY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR COMMISSIONER:
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, of Chartiers.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
JAMES W. BELL, of Robinson.
DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOMAS MacCONNELL, | J. W. F. WHITE,
SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, | MATTHEW EDWARDS,
THOMAS EWING. | THOMAS HOWARD.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 114½@114⅝.

THE official returns show that Hon. John J. Davis has been re-elected to Congress in the First (Wheeling) District of West Virginia by 459 majority. Mr. Davis was an independent Democratic candidate, and his election is a defeat of the Greeley party. We believe Mr. Davis is a straight-outer.

THAT sound and reliable Democratic organ, the Chicago *Times*,—it had the honor of being suppressed by General Burnside during the war for disloyalty—says that the returns from Maine "clearly foreshadow the result which sagacious men have for a good while foreseen, namely, that Dr. Horace Greeley is destined to be the worst beaten office-seeker that ever sought to be President of the United States."

ONE of the interesting features of the Soldiers' Convention, yesterday afternoon was the calling out Hartranft. He received a perfect ovation. In response he spoke briefly and modestly. He claimed the applause, not only for himself, but for the cause, and in well chosen words urged those present to fix their eyes on the colors and go ahead. His modest bearing and pleasing manners made an excellent impression on all present.

HON. JOSHUA HILL, United States Senator from Georgia, has been claimed by the Greeleyites as sympathizing and acting with them. This he denies, and declares for the re-election of General Grant. In a late letter Senator Hill says:

"I sincerely declare that, unfettered by obligations in the past, and without expectation of any personal advantage from the result, from all I know of the respective candidates and the condition of our public affairs, that duty to my country and the best interests of my family impel me to the support of Gen. Grant."

THE census figures on cotton manufactories in the United States put Pennsylvania behind Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The total number of distinct establishments in the United States is 956, of which Massachusetts has 191; Rhode Island, 139; Pennsylvania, 138; Connecticut, 111; New York, 81; New Hampshire, 36; Georgia, 34; North Carolina, 33; Tennessee, 28; New Jersey, 27; Maine, 23; Maryland, 22; Alabama, 13; South Carolina, 12; Virginia, 11. The number of hands employed in the census year was 47,790 males, above sixteen years; 69,637 females, above fifteen; 22,945 children and youths. The aggregate amount of wages paid during the year was $39,044,132. The total value of articles produced was $117,489,739.

M. THIERS' plan of creating a great army and navy, and adding to the fortifications of France will not do as much for the regeneration of that country as popular education. How this fact, that would not be disputed in America, is appreciated by the Thiers Ministry may be inferred from the statement that one and a half per cent. of the revenue of France is allotted to popular education, six per cent. to public works, six per cent. to the navy, and twelve per cent. to the army. The remainder goes to the civil administration. At this rate, and with its mass of increasing ignorance, France will never catch up with Germany in the great race, but must lag behind with Spain, and Italy, we were about to say, but the latter nation is becoming thoroughly aroused to the essentials of national power and prosperity.

THE ONLY NOTICE Farnsworth made, in his speech of Monday night, to our exposure of his acceptance of a bribe of fifteen hundred dollars from a railway agent for sending troops over a particular road, is that it was "an old, exploded story," and "that he had turned his back on the dead past." That sort of assertion won't do in this case. There is not a rogue in prison but would like to discount his rascalities in the same way. The evidence is direct and positive. It has never been contradicted or explained away. It is part of the history of the bummer brigade. Some of them are now in the Albany Penitentiary for cheating the Government. When the first Napoleon caught an officer in such peculations as have been proven against Farnsworth, the Reformer, he ordered out a file of men, shot the delinquent, and tumbled his worthless carcass into a ditch.

THE BRITISH Government under the Geneva award is required to pay to the United States the sum of $15,500,000 in gold. Congress at its next session will be asked to legislate as to the manner in which the money shall paid out, and a commission will probably be authorized, to be appointed by the President, to examine and decide all claims presented for losses on account of the Alabama, the Florida, the Shenandoah, and their tenders, and on the decision of the Commission the claims will be paid by the Treasury. After all the claims have been paid, it is expected that a large sum will remain, which will go into the Treasury to reimburse the Government for its expenses in fitting out navy vessels for the capture of the privateers. It must not be forgotten, however, that the English have large claims, on account of cotton seized and destroyed during and after the war. These claims are now being investigated by a joint commission and may largely reduce the net amount to be received from Great Britain on account of the rebel privateers. The exact amount will not be known for some months, probably not until the Geneva award is payable a year hence.

THE New York *Times* in an article on the contest in this State, declares with much truth that "General Hartranft has an unblemished record, and his great abilities are admitted by his enemies. There are local quarrels and bickerings in almost all States, and the Greeleyites trade largely upon them, knowing well the terrible weakness of their own candidate. They hope to win here and there through the dissentions of Republicans. To be forewarned is to be forearmed. Our friends in Pennsylvania ought to make up their minds to avoid the pit which the Democrats have dug for them. Hartranft is a good man, and will make a good Governor. We cannot afford to try the experiment of throwing away the State in October, in the belief that we could still recover it in November. Such an experiment, no matter by whom recommended, is intended to injure us seriously—it would be the last degree foolhardy and dangerous." We may add to this that the Greeleyites are just now very solicitous to convince Republicans they can vote against Hartranft with the assurance Grant will be re-elected. Let Buckalew come out ahead, and we will hear these same wily managers declare the result is decisive of Greeley's election.

GENERAL MOORHEAD explains, and of course drags himself deeper into the mire than he was in the mud. At a Greeley meeting in Birmingham on Monday evening he explained that he did not intend to apply the term "loafer" to General Grant during his military services, or since his election as President, but he meant to say he (Grant) "was nothing more than a loafer," when he was hauling wood to get bread and butter for his family in St. Louis fifteen years ago. If Moorhead thought Grant was a Presidential "loafer" he would be justified in refusing to vote for him; but his declaration that the objectionable "loafing" is of fifteen years' standing is the weakest sort of subterfuge. Moorhead supported Grant four years ago, and has since been a humble suppliant for White House favors. Why did we not hear of the "loafing" before? Is it not clearly a case of sore-head of the most venemous sort? Until Moorhead was shown the doors of the White House, Grant was the greatest of military geniuses and the most profound of statesmen, but once Moorhead is out of favor, the discovery is made that Grant was a "loafer" fifteen years ago, and the thought of this is too much for the delicate and aristocratic stomach of the man nurtured on the "public works," and who has served all parties by turns. Our readers will agree with us that Moorhead has not mended matters by his apology to the public sense of decency he so brutally and wantonly outraged. The recoil of his artillery has been more fatal to himself than others. Retirement and penance is his best medicine.

"GENERAL" FARNSWORTH in his speech in Birmingham, on Monday night, declared in regard to the crowds of veteran soldiers representing almost every State in the Union, that now throng our streets, that "you could not throw a pebble among them without hitting a Major General." This petty assertion is not worthy of notice, but of one thing we feel confident, you couldn't pick out a man in the vast assemblage now our city who ever figured as the hero of such a swindling operation as is here narrated by a Committee appointed by Congress to investigate swindling contracts in the first year of the war:

CHICAGO, Nov. 5, 1861.—Henry R. Payson being duly sworn, was examined as follows:

Q.—State what connection you had with the Pittsburgh and Ft. Wayne Railroad. A.—I was the attorney and agent for the receiver of the road.

Q.—What regiments from this State have passed over this road? A.—The only one I had anything to do with was that of J. F. Farnsworth.

Q.—Upon what terms was that regiment passed over your road? A.—At the regular Government price.

Q.—What influences, if any, were used to obtain the transportation over your road? A.—*Fifteen hundred dollars were given.*

Q.—By whom was it given, and to whom? A.—*It was given by me to Col. Farnsworth.*

Q.—For what purpose? A.—*As an inducement, undoubtedly, for him to go over our road.*

Q.—Where was that payment made? A.—In Chicago.

Q.—At what time? A.—Before his departure.

Q.—What were the negotiations between you and Col. Farnsworth? A.—Simply as I have stated; *I made the offer of that amount and he accepted it, and the money was paid before the regiment left, but after they were in the cars.*

Farnsworth's way of meeting this is to call it "an exploded story." But we hardly think a "reformer" even, will be allowed to brazen it out impudently. The evidence is positive and direct and has never been impeached.

HENRY WILSON.

While in Washington, a few days ago, the attention of Hon. Henry Wilson, our candidate for Vice President, was called to the story, about which the Pittsburgh *Post* has made a great ado, that he had received a number of shares of the Credit Mobilier. Senator Wilson authorized a full and absolute denial of the entire charge in each and every particular. From neither Oakes Ames, nor any other person, did he obtain the slightest interest in that enterprise, and the allegation that he did is absolutely and unqualifiedly false. He desires the fullest and most complete contradiction of the entire allegation as without the slightest foundation in fact; and he asserts further, that he has never owned a bond or share of stock in the Union Pacific Railroad Company, or in any other railroad or corporation that has been before Congress during all the years in which he has been a Senator. The Troy *Whig* of the 15th, says its editor wrote to General Wilson in regard to the Credit Mobilier story—Dana's latest—last week, and received the following reply:

NATICK, Sept. 12, 1872.

To the Editors of the Troy Whig:

I send you a speech of Gen. Hawley. His statememt is correct, but I do not wish to write any more letters, and do not intend to do so, if I am charged with every crime. Since I went to the Senate in 1855 I have made one speculation: I bought a house lot in my town for $150 and sold it for $400.

(Signed.) H. WILSON.

Gen. Hawley's speech referred to contains the following paragraph:

"Henry Wilson has been seventeen years in the Senate, and I defy the world to prove that he is worth $10,000 to-day. I defy the world to prove that he has ever took a dollar interest in any measure which has come before Congress. I defy the world to prove that he has a cent's interest in the Northern Pacific, Central Pacific, or Southern Railroad, or in any stocks, bonds, or contracts of any sort. I tell his slanderers to go to Washington, and go among the Lobby there, and canvass with the most notorious gamblers, and they will find that among the men who cannot be bought will be the name of Henry Wilson."

THE FIGURES FROM MAINE.

The official returns from Maine do not in the least detract from the first reports of the glorious Republican victory achieved at the late State election, but rather add to them. The vote of the State is telegraphed as follows:

Perham, Republican	71,824
Kimball, Democrat	54,742
Republican majority	17,082

The Republican majority on Congressmen will run up to nearly twenty thousand. The vote on Governor was complicated with State issues and many Republicans voted against Governor Perham, and still more refrained from voting because he was known to favor a very stringent prohibitory law—one that seems to us in Pennsylvania absurd in its provisions, because it goes to the length of even forbidding the sale of cider. But with these obvious disadvantages, a look at the figures will show that our friends in Maine did nobly, far better in fact than was anticipated.

The total vote cast in September, 1868, was 131,265, with a Republican majority of 20,403. The total vote at the election of Monday week was 126,566—a decrease from 1868 of 4,699—with a Republican majority of 17,082. This shows a reduction in the majority of 3,321 with a reduced vote of 4,699. But the Congressional vote, distinctly on National issues, we are assured will show a majority of nearly twenty thousand, which will indicate a *positive gain* over 1868 as it is on a reduced vote.

This year's Republican majority compared with that of last year shows as follows: majority in 1871, 10,631; majority in 1872, 17,082. Republican gain since last year 6,451.

The Republicans have a majority in every county of the State this year, something they did not secure in 1868, before the birth of so-called "Liberal Republicanism."

In 1868 General Grant received in Maine 70,420 votes, with a majority of 27,024. This year General Perham receives 71,824 votes, or 1,404 votes more than Grant received four years ago. We believe from these figures that Grant will receive in November thirty thousand majority in the State.

Maine was one of the States the Greeleyites hoped and worked energetically to carry, but with what success the figures we have given abundantly indicate. Horace himself stumped the State, and made in Portland the only elaborate and carefully prepared political speech he has made thus far in the canvass. But his crowd is routed as decisively and gloriously as the copperheads were in 1868, when he was on the side of the Union, and they were led by Seymour, Frank Blair and Wade Hampton. "As goes Maine so goes the Union."

THE CONVENTION.

The Soldiers and Sailors effected yesterday a permanent organization, and proceeded to the transaction of such business as was appropriate to the occasion. The morning, as was appropriate, was devoted to speeches of welcome, responses, music and other exercises of a like character. The attendance was large, and everything that occurred showed that the patriotic fire burns as brightly now, in the hearts of the defenders of the country, as when, with sword and musket, they went forth in her defence.

It is not too much to say that the Convention was in all respects a grand success. The numbers in attendance more than realize the anticipations of the most sanguine. The streets of the city are full of men, who have even now, the bearing of trained soldiers. The intelligence and enthusiasm which characterize the proceedings of the Convention, however, are the best test of its success. If it was thought that the heroes of the war gathered here merely to indulge maudlin sentimentalities, never was a greater mistake made. There was no hesitation among the distinguished speakers in declaring that they were gathered, among other purposes to express as soldiers their desire for the re-election of President Grant. And what was uttered by the speakers was applauded to the echo by the soldiers present. They know that the issues of the war have been forced into the present canvass. Knowing this, their preferences and influence will be decidedly on the side of those who were loyal and true in the dark days.

The widely representative character of the Convention is also a significant feature. Far away California—distant territories, and States which might not be supposed to be interested, are represented. It represents an outpouring of the loyalty of the nation. Its voice will be potent for good, and its influence will be widely felt. The fresh enthusiasm inspired will be carried to the most distant parts of the land, and communicated to others, and by them to still others, till the country shall blaze with patriotic fervor. We estimate that the National Convention of Soldiers' and Sailors' being held in this city, will go as far toward giving the death blow to that new form of rebel conspiracy called Greeleyism, as any other influence yet exerted. As Governor Geary very properly said, it is proposed to make this a Gettysburg to the opposition—to so crush out all hope of ascendancy among the old rebel element, as that in that form it will never reveal itself again.

The time has not come for a careful analysis of the work of the Convention. This will be when it is over. The opinions we now express will, we have no doubt, be abundantly verified. In the meantime, we hope our guests will find enjoyment and happiness among us. We are confident that the memories that will be called up will be inspiring to them. Old comrades will remind of the battles fought and victories won. Others will remember the more peaceful scenes of camp life, or the adventures of the march to the sea. We are glad they are here, to strike hands again, and join in memories of other days.

WIFE LOST.

Adventures of a Dane in Rescuing His Sister from the Clutches of an Untamed Brighamist.

[From the Carson Register, Sept. 1.]

Andrew Smith, a Dane, about 22 years of age a resident of Carson Valley, hearing that his sister was held in "durance vile" in Sanpete, Utah Territory, by a Mormon, to whom she was "sealed," a man having two other wives, left Mottsville some three months since with the intention of rescuing his sister from the clutches of the "Lord's Anointed." Arriving in Utah, he stopped at Sanpete some time, making believe his presence there was merely for the sake of paying his sister a visit, in order to allay any suspicion that might be raised in regard to his real intentions. At the time the Mormon Conference was being held in Salt Lake City he prevailed upon the man by whom his sister was held to let his three wives (so he called them) accompany him (Smith) to Salt Lake City to attend the conference. The polygamist consented, and the parties repaired to the "City of Saints" by carriage.

On reaching that place young Smith succeeded in getting the two wives of the man to stop at the hotel, while he and his sister took a ride around the country, proposing to return in a short time. Leaving the unsuspecting females, and when beyond the city limits, Smith drove at a rapid rate until he reached Ogden, where he and his sister took the cars going West, leaving buggy and horse at Ogden for the owners to recover as best they could. The happy couple arrived here on Thursday last and proceeded to Carson Valley, where their parents reside. The young lady was glad to escape from the thraldom in which she was held, and the brother's joy at affecting her freedom knew no bounds. Smith says if this should meet the eye of his sister's former mate he hopes he will come out here to reclaim her, or send Brigham Young. Miss Smith, when married to the man, had just come to the country and could not speak a word of English, and being ignorant of the customs of the people, was held an easy captive.

RUNNING THROUGH FIRE.

A Railroad Experience in Oregon.

The Portland (Oregon) *Evening Bulletin*, of August 29, describes the passing of a passenger train, on the evening of August 27, through a burning canyon north of Oakland, on the Oregon and California Railroad. The fire had entered the canyon and attacked the trees on either side of the track several days before, and the *Bulletin* says that at times the flames would leap from one side of the track to the other, while the whole canyon appeared more like a raging furnace than the road-bed of a railroad. Many of the trees would fall across the track, and it required the most strenuous exertions on the part of those employed to keep the track free. The train entered the canyon during the temporary lull in the fury of the fire. If the track had been known to be clear of all obstructions, the engineer could have put his iron horse to its utmost speed, and dashing forward, gotten through in a few minutes; but the very fact that trees were falling every minute rendered it necessary for him to go slow, and proceed with caution. He pushed into the fiery furnace, and had barely entered the canyon when the flames, fanned by a breeze, commenced to quicken and closed up behind him. Slowly the train moved along, while the angry flames followed fast and furious, until at last the outcome and all danger past. Twenty minutes later the entire canyon was one sheet of flame, and the road bed, with its bars of iron, resembled a huge grid-iron.

A Horrible Woman.

[Cor. Lebanon (Ky.) Standard.]

About three weeks since, there was perpetrated near London, Ky., one of the most horrible acts of barbarism that the combined fiends and devils of hades could have devised. A woman tortured a step-child of about four years, and it seems that her husband was accessory to the deed. The particulars, as we have gleaned them, are about as follows: The child had been tied so that it might starve to death. How long it had been tied is not known, but it is known that the child was tied and undoubtedly for that purpose. Those who held the *post mortem* examination found in the child's intestines an apple seed and a small crumb of bread only. They also found the skin crushed as if by a hard blow. The woman's children, who witnessed the horrible affair, state that the child was so nearly starved that it caught a chicken which came near enough, and retaining only a handful of feathers, the child actually tried to eat them; thereupon the stepmother caught the child in her arms and ended its life by striking its head against the jambs of the fire-place. Are history's pages blackened by a more horrible crime than that committed by Mrs. Blair, the demon who is guilty of the above outrage, and who, in custody of the proper authorities, now awaits a terrible sentence?

MRS. SOUTHWORTH, who killed her three children, in Rockport, Ohio, last July, and who has since been in the Insane Asylum, committed suicide, on Sunday morning, by ...

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE caterpillars have destroyed $100,000,000 worth down South.

THERE were one hundred and six deaths in Cincinnati last week, two of which were by small-pox.

JUSTICE is prompt in Chicago, and the other day tried and convicted a man of man of murder in twenty minutes.

ST. JOE COUNTY, Mich., saved its records from fire by letting them be hidden in the woods and now offers $3,500 to know the spot.

A FEW bridal parties linger at Niagara, and their billing and cooing, we are informed by a bachelor who has just returned, can be heard above the roar of the falls.

A NEW and profitable branch of business is invented in Georgia, by a genius who sprinkles salt on the railroad to allure cattle upon the track. The animals are killed by the trains, and the railroad company has to pay for them.

THE ship Canada sailed from New York recently for Callao, with the following cargo: one iron church, in sections, weighing 300 tons; 26 Corinthian columns, 1 Gothic church steeple, 1 Roman altar, weighing 3 tons, and 16 fortress doors, with bolts and bars.

THERE is an old negro woman, sixty-five years of age, residing in Jasper county, Ga., who has been the mother of thirty-three children, twenty-seven of whom are now living. The old creature came into Monticello last week to lodge a complaint against her husband for ill-treatment.

A FRENCH juryman was recently excused from serving because he didn't like the looks of M. Favre, one of the lawyers in the case. If this is to be a precedent, it will be as difficult to obtain a jury in France as it is here—where to read and think is a crime in our judicial arbitrators.

THE native chiefs of the Feejee Islands are dissatisfied with the imperial government established by the foreigners, but nominally under King Thokambau. They complain, among other things, that the excessive issue of paper money and the expenses of the government are hurrying the kingdom into bankruptcy.

AN earthquake was felt at Chin-Keang, a few days ago, and in the Sandwich Islands the volcano of Mauna Loa is reported in active eruption, and the Inyo district of California is said to be again showing symptoms of another groundswell. The equinoctial season may have something to do with these subterranean disturbances.

IN Richmond, Va., recently, William Harris had a difficulty with a colored man, and pursued him with a shot gun. He took refuge in a porch where there were several ladies and children, and Harris fired into the crowd, wounding the man and one lady slightly, another lady seriously, and the third, it is thought, fatally. Harris made his escape.

A BAPTIST clergyman living away up in the hills, in the State of New York, had such a meager salary that he took to making horse-shoe nails, and invented a peculiar kind of a point for the nails, which took so well that he has made a large fortune. The envious now say that he makes better points in this way than he ever did in his sermons.

A RECENT letter from the British Consul at Shanghai states that so extensively is the adulteration of tea carried on in China that at that port alone 53,000 pounds of willow leaves were in course of manipulation to be mixed with tea for shipment, at the ratio of from ten to twenty per cent. How about our boast of superior civilization? The Chinee can give us points and then beat us.

BY telegraphic reports from Alaska it would seem that matters are in rather a chaotic state in that delightful country, the Indians making things rather lively for the white residents. A short time ago they seized a steamboat and held it and the crew as hostages for the murder of some of their tribe by the garrison at Sitka, and are now disposing of their furs to the Hudson Bay Company instead of the Americans; all of which is hard, but, as far as we can see, fair enough.

A MAN named Antonio Lansing hired a team at an Omaha livery stable, last Tuesday, to go ten miles into the country. Next day the livery keeper received a dispatch from a brother at Plattsmouth, telling him that a team, supposed to be his, and a very hard driver, was at that place, whereat an answer was sent to have the man arrested. The matter was put in the Sheriff's hands, who was about to arrest Lansing, when the latter put a pistol to his head and shot himself dead.

THE State of New York has a standing offer of $100,000 for some mechanical motive power that can be used to propel canal boats with increased speed and with safety to the canal banks. As many as three hundred boats have been built by inventors upon different plans to compete for this premium. So far, none of them can be said to have fairly earned the prize, though many of them are said to be very ingenious. There is a good thing in store for the man who hits upon the right theory and puts it into practical shape.

ANOTHER statement is now being circulated with regard to the Germans at Belfort. Lately it was held persistently that the troops in occupation were strengthening the distinguished stronghold, with a possible view to keeping it altogether. The new theory is that the Germans have only been experimenting with the works, and that in reality their only aim has been to fortify their own town of Altkirch in such a way as to nullify the effects of the existence of Belfort, when the latter shall have been handed over again to the French.

THE Secretary of the Treasury is in possession of evidence which will, in addition to the testimony already taken regarding the disaster to the steamboat Metis, prove beyond doubt that the vessel was only partially equipped, and that her owners knew that she was running in violation of the Steamboat law. This much, it is said, has been got since the disaster, while documentary evidence beyond question will be submitted with the report of the inspectors. An investigation independent of that conducted by the local inspectors has been going on for a week past, and, it is alleged, will prove more than all the testimony taken from passengers.

THE Grand Lodge of the Order of Odd Fellows commenced its sessions in Baltimore on Monday. It numbers some four thousand eight hundred lodges, scattered over all the States and Territories of the Union. It has a membership of three hundred and fifty thousand, the increase of members per year being at the rate of thirty thousand. The revenue reaches three and a half millions of dollars, and the sums voted for relief amount to one and a quarter million annually. As a practical proof of the value of the society we may mention that on the occasion of the Chicago conflagration this Order, through its local board, took charge of all the suffering brethren and their families, to the number of five thousand persons, to that extent relieving the general fund.

PERSONAL.

WILLIAM M. TWEED, JR., will return from Europe about the first of October.

MRS. CLARK runs a newspaper at Sacramento, with the taking name of the Winding Way.

ALPHEE PERRON, a French danseuse, lately died at Nice at the age of 23, leaving $5,000 to the poor.

AN old American lady of eighty has just returned from Paris after having been on a fishing tour to Norway.

GEN. HANCOCK and party, during a late hunt in the vicinity of Madelia, Minn., bagged four hundred chickens.

GAMBETTA says that Napoleon's minions stole from 1851 to 1870, six hundred million francs from the French treasury.

HON. GEO. S. BOUTWELL has accepted an invitation to visit Indiana this month, and will be likely to extend his tour to St. Louis.

LIEUT. HUNDT VON HAFFTEN, a battle-scared veteran of the Prussian army, has eloped to Utah with two daughters of a Berlin banker.

MISS FRANK, of Wyandotte, Kansas, is exerting herself in the embroidery of a life-size portrait of St. Patrick. She has taken upwards of 1,500,000 stitches.

SENATOR DAVIS was carried to his home in Paris, Kentucky, on Saturday last, and is lying there in a dangerous condition. He has been delirious for several days.

IT IS stated on good authority that the Duke of Beaufort has sold the whole of his Gloucestershire estates between the Severn and the Wye to a Bristol merchant for the sum of $800,000.

PETER HARRIGAN, engaged to be married, at a Catholic church in Washington, last Sunday evening, failed to appear, having forgotten the happy day set. He was married next night, however.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSTON, M. P., the leader of the Orange party of Ireland, has acted wisely. He refused the ovation offered him on his arrival at Derry from Quebec, a few weeks since, probably preventing bloodshed.

MR. MATHIAS J. BOREE died at Eagle, Wisconsin, at the age of eighty. He was a member of the New York Legislature in 1826, and a member of Congress from 1834 to 1837, during General Jackson's administration.

A MISSISSIPPI school girl last season hired some negroes, and undertook to carry on a farm that had been left her. She now has to show for it eight bins of potatoes, six hundred bushels of corn, and about $1,000 in cash after all expenses are paid.

THE Rev. Peter Cartwright, a venerable pioneer of Western Methodism, is almost "home." He is entirely helpless and unconscious of his surroundings, and recognizes only a chosen few of his most intimate acquaintances. He, however, manifests very great interest in religious conversations and doctrines.

DR. EWER, the acknowledged leader of the ritualistic branch of the Episcopal Church in America, and the author of the famous sermons on "The Failure of Protestantism," is now in Europe; but the gorgeous ritual and florid service is kept up at his church of St. Ignatius in New York, by his assistant rector.

London Crime.

It is pleasant to know from the Chief Commissioner's Report on the Metropolitan Police of London that crime is distinctly decreasing in that city. In spite of the recklessness of the people who expose property, and leave their windows unfastened, and swear at the police for "spying about" their premises, burglaries, robberies and housebreakings have decreased from 647 in 1870 to 575 in 1871 and larcenies from 8,149 to 6,536. This decrease has been effected, moreover, in spite of a great increase of drunkenness, 28,230 bad cases having been charged against 25,564 in the previous year. The cause of increase is, doubtless, the increase in wages; but the figures must be perplexing to teetotalers who hold that drinking and crime always increase together. The most curious fact in the report, however, and the one which most fully suggests the vastness of London, is that during the year 5,753 persons were *lost*, 3,734 of them being children under ten. The police recovered 2,619 children and 446 adults, and 62 were cases of suicide. The remainder of the children of course were found by their friends.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1862.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee ... S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz.

MINISTERS' SINS.

A Discussion of a Much Talked-of Topic.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

The churches of all denominations have been sadly grieved within the last year or two by the falls into grievous sins of one or more of their prominent ministers. So far as we remember, no church of any size has been exempt in this particular, or has aught to boast of over their brethren of other churches. Many shallow reasoners have jumped to the conclusion that religion will be almost extinguished in our land, and all confidence in the clergy be destroyed be these sad occurrences. That great harm will be done we are ready to grant, and that men of corrupt minds will take occasion, from these occurrences, to blaspheme the name of God and his religion we admit; but we are to remember that such things are not new in the history of God's church, and if they did not destroy religion in former ages, we may readily conclude that they will not now. God's church has stood and flourished in spite of the defections of its advocates in former ages, and we may expect that it will continue to do so in time to come. For illustration: Among the twelve apostles chosen by our Lord, in the short space of the three years of his public ministry among them, notwithstanding their daily association with him, two of them, Peter and Judas, fell into most heinous sins. One of them never rose from his fall, and the other, after deep penitence, was restored. According to the last census of the United States, there were forty-eight thousand six hundred and eighty ministers of all sorts—Romish, Protestant and Jewish—in our country. Now if they had fallen in the same proportion with the twelve apostles under our Lord's immediate supervision, there would have been no less than eight thousand and thirteen of them who would have fallen within the past three years and yet perhaps one hundred would cover the whole number who have been known to have fallen within that time. Whenever one of them falls now, his fall, in all its aggravations and often far beyond its real enormity, is proclaimed by every newspaper and telegraph line in the whole country. It was not so twenty-five or thirty years ago. When one of them fell then, it was known only to the little circle of friends amongst whom he moved. The newspapers did not then gloat over such scandal and delight to send it on the wings of the wind, and there was no telegraph to give it lightning speed over all the world. Human nature is pretty much the same in all ages of the world. Ministers now are pretty much what they have been in all ages and countries. There have always been Peters and Judases amongst them, and there always will be. If daily converse with the Saviour himself could not keep two of the chosen twelve from falling, we need not expect that the means and appliances for keeping the ministers of our day will preserve them all pure. It must needs be that offenses will come, said the Saviour, but woe unto him by whom they come. If one of our readers had stood by and heard Peter cursing and swearing, he would have said, certainly he could not have been a good man; yet how mistaken would he have been in his judgment of his character.

"But," said a young coxcomb in our hearing the other day, with a curl upon his lip, "the preachers are getting to be the worst men in the land." "Not so fast," said we, "young friend." Take forty-eight thousand doctors or lawyers and apply the same strict test of moral conduct to them that you apply to ministers every time one of them gets drunk or misbehaves with the other sex, put his name in the newspapers, and telegraph him all over the world, and you would not have room enough in the newspapers, were they ten times as large as they are, for one in ten of the tales of scandal that would fill them. A doctor of medicine of our city gets drunk, or sins with one of the other sex. It is whispered about amongst a few friends, but the men all still continue to take him by the hand, and regard him as a good fellow still; and the ladies do not hesitate still to admit him to their bed-sides and sick-rooms, and receive him as a safe counsellor and guide. Now, we do not wish to be considered as complaining that the world is too strict in judging of ministers. All that we contend is that they, as a class, are not worse—nay, not half so bad as many of the very men who are clamoring so loudly against their immoralities. We say let every minister be held to a strict accountability for his conduct, and be punished as a crime deserves when he does fall; but let not corrupt men of other pursuits and professions, who revel in vice and licentiousness, lay the flattering unction to their souls, as too many of them are doing, that all religion is a sham, and all its ministers impure, like themselves, because one in two or three hundred of them proves a Judas or a Peter. We say, after a long and intimate acquaintance with hundreds, yea, we might say thousands, of ministers of all churches and sects in our land, we have found the great mass of them neither impure nor intemperate. Where we have known one drunken or impure preacher we have known scores of drunken and impure men in other professions, and yet we don't jump to the conclusion that all physicians or lawyers are bad men and not worthy to be trusted, because a few of them are so.

THREE very incongruous marriages took place in a single week recently in Paris. A Marquis of the Faubourg St. Germain led to the altar a former mistress. The Vicompte de Z., a nephew of a very noble lady, was married to a *habituee* of the Breda Quartier; and the Duke of Montferme, Lieutenant-Colonel of Hussars, espoused Miss de Faux, of Alsace, who was his nurse when he was wounded at the battle of Gravelotte.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST TRUSSES IN THE WORLD.

We are prepared with a fuller and better assortment of Trusses than any establishment in the United States, suitable to every age and condition in life—we have Trusses at the lowest prices at which they can be furnished, and of a quality superior to any in the city, with competent persons to apply them, so that no one need fear in having the worst form of rupture returned and held to its place.

The frequent deaths from strangulated rupture should admonish all those who are going without Trusses, or with ill-fitting Trusses, to make application to some person who has made the application of them a particular study.

Trusses of every age and at every price can always be obtained at DR. KEYSER'S, No. 167 Liberty street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

THE FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
ALSO,
NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE,
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
206 and 208 Liberty Street.
se2

GET THE BEST

Howe Standard, Sampson Standard
SCALES.
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST OPENED
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
A LARGE STOCK OF NEW
DRESS GOODS,
Brocaded Poplins,
Striped Repp Poplins,
Colored Striped Poplins,
Colored Broche Satines.
Beautiful Plaids,
For Ladies', Misses' and Children's wear.
Black Silks,
Colored Silks,
Striped Silks,
Dark Japanese Silks.
NEW DARK PRINTS
Beautiful styles—very cheap.
BLACK AND COLORED
Velveteens and Silk Velvets,
At the lowest prices, wholesale and retail, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St. Allegheny.

HORNE & CO.,
MARKET ST.,
INVITE THE
Attention of the Trade
To their Extensive Line of
AUTUMN GOODS,
Now Open.
Felt Skirts,
Repellants,
Barred Flannels
Merino and Wool Hosiery,
Shaker Socks,
Childs' Fancy Wool Hose,
Merino Underwear,
Negligee Shirts,
Morrison's Star Shirts,
Gents Neck Wear,
Suspenders,
Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Bustles,
Embroideries,
Laces, Lace Goods,
Handkerchiefs,
Leather Belts,
Colored and Black Velveteens,
Staple Notions of all kinds.
MILLINERY GOODS,
Hats, Bonnets,
Flowers,
Ribbons,
All the new shades in Gro Grain,
Watered and Shaded,
Sash and Bow Ribbons,
Colored and Black Bonnet Velvets,
Turquoise Rips,
Ostrich Tips,
Ostrich Plumes,
Willow Plumes,
Wings, Argretts, Pon Pons,
Jet Ornaments,
Crapes, Satins and
Bonnet Silks.
Buyers will find it to their advantage to call and examine.
Lowest Eastern Prices.

MILLINERY GOODS
NEW STYLES
NOW OPEN AT
HORNE & CO.'S,
Penn Street Stores.
Gros Grain and Taffetta Ribbons
In all the new Neutral Tints for Bonnets and Trimmings.
BLACK SILK VELVETS,
COLORED SILK VELVETS,
In all qualities and shades.
Corded Satins and Turquoise,
Plain and Plaid Sash Ribbons,
Neck Dressings, newest styles.
LADIES' HATS and BONNETS
Early Fall Styles now in. All new novelties during the season will be received as soon as out.
Fine Ostrich Plumes and Tips,
Fancy Feathers, WingPo m-Pons, &c.,
In an endless variety of style and shade.
Fine French Flowers, Thread, Brussels, and Spanish Nett. Also,
TRIMMING LACES
In Silk, Spanish, French, and English Thread, &c.
NEW GOODS
Arriving every day at
Horne & Co's,
197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

WANTED.
RAGS! RAGS! RAGS
The highest price paid for good Rags, in large or small quantities, at
H. R. M'Clellan & Co.
869 PENN STREET.
We have also the best and largest stock of BROOM, BROOM MATERIAL and WRAPPING PAPER in the city, to which we call the attention of the trade. Call and see us.
H. R. McCLELLAN & CO.

HENRY G. HALE,
Merchant Tailor,
COR. PENN AVE. AND SIXTH ST.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POPULAR PRICES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
AT 50 CENTS.
BLACK MOHAIR,
Double Faced—a great bargain.
AT 6¼ CENTS.
Fast Col'd Prints,
A large assortment—best quality—slightly misprinted.
Bleached Cottons,
At prices to correspond with
RECENT DECLINE,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St. Allegheny.

THE GREAT
Dress Goods House.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
GRAND STOCK NEW
DRESS GOODS.
Irish Poplins,
Choicest colors, pure silk, and now nearly one half former prices.
JAP. POPLINS,
New styles, beautiful designs, very cheap.
FRENCH MERINOS.
WOOL SATTEENS.
OTHER DRESS GOODS
GREAT VARIETY.
Wholesale and Retail.
se14:d&W

Seasonable Goods
AT
BOGGS & BUHL'S.
NEW.
One Case Japanese Cloths.
Most handsome styles and lowest prices ever shown.
An examination of our 50 and 75 cent
BLACK ALPACAS
Will convince any intending purchaser of the superior value we offer.
A GREAT BARGAIN IN
Extra Wide Thibet Merinos,
AT $1.12 WORTH $1.40.
In the new fashionable shades of cloth colors.
SUPERIOR BARGAINS IN
BLACK SILKS
At $1.87½, $2.00, $2.25 and $2.50.
Extra value in Fine Black Silks from $3 to $4.
New Dress Goods Daily.
New Felt Skirts.
BOGGS & BUHL,
128 Federal St., Allegheny.
se12

JUST OPENED,
AT
Macrum & Carlisle's
NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE.
New Hamburg Embroideries,
CHOICE STYLES, VERY LOW.
NEW JEWELRY,
Very handsome and desirable.
French Tourist Belts,
NEW LOT, JUST OPENED.
NECK FRILLINGS AND FLUTINGS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
COMBS, New and Fashionable Styles.
LADIES' SCARFS AND BOWS,
ALL CHOICE SHADES.
A complete new stock of Ladies' and Childrens Made-up Goods—Chemise, Night Dresses, Drawers, Skirts, Aprons, &c.
Great Bargains in PARASOLS to close up.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 Fifth Avenue.

JUDSON'S PATENT
Engine Governors & Registers,
PATENT GAUGE COCKS.
A full stock always on hand. Liberal discount to Engine Builders.
M. B. COCHRAN,
Dealer in Machinery and Supplies,
143 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Woodworth Planers a Specialty.
se16

United States Law Association
AND
COLLECTION UNION.
J. M. GAZZAM, Director.
PENNSYLVANIA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A COMPLETE STOCK
OF
NEW GOODS
SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
A large stock all grades of
Shirting Flannels,
Plain Flannels,
Barred Flannels,
White and Gray Flannels,
Comforts, Quilts, Coverlets,
Cassimeres, Jeans,
Waterproof Cloths,
New Fall Shawls.
New Hats and Bonnets,
New Ribbons, Flowers and Plumes,
New Silk Scarfs,
New Lace Collars—Black and White,
New Underwear, Hosiery and Gloves.
All departments complete with
LATEST NOVELTIES,
At the lowest prices, wholesale and retail,
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.

NEW GOODS
FRESH ARRIVAL.
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Market St.
BLACK SILKS
New Stripped Poplins,
BROCADE SILKS,
Sattienes in New Shades,
FRENCH DIAGONILS,
Brocade Mohairs,
ALPACA LUSTRES,
VELVETS, PLUSH,
VELVETEENS,
Shawls and Scarfs.
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
In Great Variety at Very Low Prices.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Quarrying Stone.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Pennsylvania Reform School (late House of Refuge), corner Fourth avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa. until noon of

THURSDAY, October 3d, 1872,

for Quarrying in best manner on the Farm at Morganza Station, near Canonsburg, Pa., and delivering at or near the buildings to be erected on same Farm, stones for the following kinds of work and quantities, more or less, viz.:

For 3,300 perches of Ruble Masonry.
For 2,800 lineal feet of 12x14 in. Belt Course.
For 5,000 square feet of regular Range Work.
For 4,000 square feet of random Range Work.

The Committee hereby reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

JAMES M. COOPER,
Chairman Building Committee.
PITTSBURGH, PA., Sept. 16, 1872. se17:d4

OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Sept. 14, 1872.

To Sewer Contractors.

The Sewerage Commission of the City of Allegheny are prepared to receive proposals for the construction of the following Sewers, with their appurtenances, inlets, manholes, &c.:

CONTRACT No. 1—Comprising about 1,600 feet of 4½ ft. Brick Sewer on Ohio street, from Madison avenue to Saw Mill Run Sewer.
CONTRACT No. 2—Comprising about 720 ft. of 3 ft. Brick Sewer on Monterey street, from North avenue to Taylor avenue.
CONTRACT No. 3—Comprising about 800 ft. of 4½ ft. Brick Sewer on Federal street, from Montgomery avenue to Benton alley.
CONTRACT No. 4—Comprising about 830 ft. of 3 ft. Brick Sewer, 130 feet of 18 in. and 290 ft. of 15 in. Pipe Sewer on Sandusky and Robinson streets, and Arbuckle and Stoddard alleys.
CONTRACT No. 5—Comprising about 340 ft. of 18 inch Pipe Sewer on Taggart street, from Washington avenue to 312 ft. north of the same.
CONTRACT No. 6—Comprising about 390 ft. of 18 in. Pipe Sewer on Darrah street, from Factory alley to Canal Sewer.
CONTRACT No. 7—Comprising about 208 ft. of 18 inch and 230 ft. of 15 inch pipe Sewer on School and Rebecca streets, from Lacock street to 216 ft. east of School street on Rebecca street.
CONTRACT No. 8—Comprising about 300 feet of 15 inch Pipe sewer on Slush alley, from Federal street to West Diamond street.

Drawings and specifications can be seen and full information given at this office. Bids must be endorsed "Sewer Proposals," and delivered on or before 3 o'clock, P. M., THURSDAY, September 19th, 1872.

Forms of proposals, on which forms alone bids be received, will be furnished at this office.

By order of the Commission.

CHAS. DAVIS,
City Engineer.
se14:25

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 12, 1872.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until 3 P. M., THURSDAY September 19th, 1872, for the following work:

Grading of Hazlewood avenue from Monongahela River to its intersection with the "Four Mile Run Road."

Specifications can be seen and blanks for bidding can be had at this office. No bids will be received unless made upon blanks furnished by this office. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

se12 A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

TO PARTIES DESIROUS OF INVESTING, the Board of Water Commissioners now offer the PITTSBURGH WATER EXTENSION BONDS.

These Bonds have twenty-five years to run, bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and are free from all local and State taxes.

Further information can be obtained on application to

JOHN ROSS,
Secretary,
my14:r18 City Hall.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS.—PROPOSALS will be received up till 3 o'clock, P. M., of September 20th, 1872, for the sale of a suitable piece of ground on which to erect a Lock-up and Mayor's Office. Address E. S. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council, Room J, Municipal Hall.

By order of
ROBERT WATSON,
B. RAFFERTY,
R. G. HERRON,
J. SEMPLE, JR.,
L. E. JOHNS,
Committee.
se9

BUSINESS CHANGES.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

I have this day associated with me in the manufacture of

WINDOW GLASS,
Robert J. Linton and Wm. Loeffler.

The business will be conducted under the style of

ROBERT C. SCHMERTZ & CO.
ROBERT C. SCHMERTZ.
PITTSBURGH, August 1, 1872. se17:d2

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Dr. John Reichenbach and Anthony Wise, under the firm name of REICHENBACH & CO., No. 31 Market street, was dissolved on the 7th inst., by mutual consent. All debts due the firm will be paid by Dr. Reichenbach, who is alone authorized to collect all debts due said firm.

DR. JOHN REICHENBACH,
ANTHONY WISE.
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 10, 1872. se12:d19

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG
DEALER IN
Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE.
OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward, also, Duquesne Way, foot of Eighth street, and at the foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.
Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.
Refer to whom I am supplying: Messrs. ... Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, ... Graff & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., ... Alexander Bradley, Park, Bro. & Co., ... Co., Jones & Laughlins, ... & Co., Union Depot Hotel ...

AUCTION SALES.

Great Auction Sale
OF
240 BUILDING LOTS
Laid out by Messrs. A. J. Pentecost, T. P. Simpson and F. Burcaster,
ON MONDAY, Sept. 23, at 10 A. M.,
On the Perrysville Road, 1 mile from Allegheny Market House, immediately at the terminus of the extension of Federal street, adjoining the property of Messrs. D. M. Evans, Wm. Pusey and Wm. Bissel, Esq. Easy of access to the city by Federal street or Pleasant Valley street Cars. This property is finely situated; planted with fruit trees, grapes, shrubbery, &c.
Sale positive to the highest bidder.
Terms—One-fifth down; balance in 5 annual payments. $20 down at time of sale.
Lunch on the ground. Sale to continue during the entire day. Brass Band in attendance.
For particulars apply to
A. J. PENTECOST, Auctioneer.
se17:d9 No. 52 Diamond, Allegheny.

TEMPERANCEVILLE
WALNUT ST., RIDGE ST.
18 Valuable Lots
AT AUCTION,
Saturday, September 21.
On the premises at 4 o'clock P. M., 18 Valuable Lots on Walnut Street, in the centre of the borough and near the Nicholson pavement now being laid down. These Lots are finely located for business, or a splendid location for manufacturing purposes, being the same ground formerly occupied by the Woodridge Oil Refining Company.
This property is very valuable, and the improvements now being made on this side of the river will doubtless double the value of this property.
Terms at sale. Inquire of
C. H. LOVE,
Real Estate Broker, 121 Fourth avenue.
R. W. McCONNELL,
se17:d5 Auctioneer, 121 Fourth avenue.

HOMESTEAD!
North Homestead!
HOMESTEAD TERRACE!
Homestead Park!
THE HOMESTEAD BANK
And Life Insurance Co.
Offers at private sale, on its special terms—Ten Payments, No Interest, and Life insurance WITHOUT charge, a few very fine Building Sites at HOMESTEAD on the P. C. & Y. R. R. and at NORTH HOMESTEAD, in the Twenty-second ward, Pittsburgh.
The Company takes this occasion to announce that it has secured a large and very handsome Property which will be known as
Homestead Terrace,
A level plateau on the A. V. R. R., and Wildwood avenue, two miles this side of Verona borough. It is the *first desirable outlet* on this line, and will be a convenient and delightful rural home for persons engaged in the manufactories of the upper wards, from whence the commuted fare will hardly exceed that on the street railway. It has been secured on terms that will bring "quarter acres" within the reach of those with very limited means, and will be ready for market at an early day.
ALSO,
over 200 Acres, 3½ miles from the city, on Pan Handle Railroad, which is designed to lay out in the similitude of an *Ornamental Park*, with avenues conforming to the natural surface, and Lots, in size and shape in harmony with their positions and surroundings, thus avoiding all unsightly and expensive grading, and preserving and *forever adding* to the natural beauty and rural character of the place, which will be known as
Homestead Park,
and as the chosen residence of those who appreciate a
BEAUTIFUL HOME.
As soon as the proper plans can be arranged, this property will be opened to settlement and will be sold for a fraction of the price demanded in other localities equally distant from business.
It Will Pay Every One
to call at the bank, 116 Smithfield street, and get fuller information before purchasing elsewhere. jy18-TTH

THE
NEXT SALE
AT
MONTROSE
Will be on
Monday, September 30, 1872.
SPECIAL TRAIN
On the West Penn Railroad leaves Allegheny City at 8:30 on morning of sale.
All the improvements undertaken by the Company are in progress toward completion.
The Water Works,
LAYING OF PIPES,
AND
STREET GRADING,
Will be completed before winter. The large number of lots lately sold (300) insures the immediate erection of
Numerous Dwellings
And the rapid growth of this beautiful picturesque and easily accessible
RURAL CITY.
Persons desiring to visit Montrose prior to the sale can secure Free Tickets every day during business hours, or Thursday and Saturday evenings from 7 to 9 at the Company's office.
TERMS OF SALE.
One-tenth Cash; balance in 100 Monthly Payments, without interest. Life Insurance added, free.
HOUSES BUILT FOR PURCHASERS,
Payable for in 100 monthly payments without interest.
For further information inquire of the
IMPROVEMENT TRUST CO.,
No. 75 Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH.
se16

LEGAL.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.—Robert King vs. Annabella C. King et al. No. 830, June T., 1872. Breve de partitione faciende.

To Annabella C. King, Margaret D. King, James McMath, Margaret Rese, (formerly Margaret McMath), Matthew McMath, Obediah McMath, Rufus McMath, James McMath, Elias King, and John King, you are hereby notified that an inquisition Breve de partitione faciende, will be held in pursuance of the above mentioned writ of partition or valuation on the premises in the City of Pittsburgh, formerly Collins township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, on THURSDAY, September 26th, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M., to make partition to and among the heirs of said deceased in such manner and in such proportions as by the laws of this Commonwealth is directed, &c., at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

HUGH S. FLEMING,
Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, August 28, 1872.
s78-W

ASSIGNEES SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—The Assignees of P. Featherstone's estate will sell at No. 36 Federal street, Allegheny City, SEPTEMBER 23th, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the stock in trade of the said Bankrupt, consisting of a large lot of Whiskies, Brandies, Wines, Gins, Rum in bottles, demijohns and barrels. The liquors are choice and pure, and specially valuable for medicinal purposes; one safe, one stove, one desk, empty barrels, fixtures, &c.

J. G. REEL,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
se14:22 No. 12 Church avenue, Allegheny.

ASSESSMENTS.

OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Sept. 16, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENTS FOR the Grading and Paving of Red Oak alley, from Perry to ... street, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until THURSDAY, September 26th, 1872, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notices for the collection of the same.

CHARLES DAVIS,
se16:234 City Engineer.

OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Sept. 16, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR the construction of the sewer on the First alley east of Arch street from Carroll street to north line of Jefferson street, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until FRIDAY, Sept. 27, 1872, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.

CHAS. DAVIS,
se16:23 City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Sept. 12, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENTS FOR the construction of the sewer on SCHOOL and LACOCK streets, from Ann street to a point on Lacock street, 170 feet east of School street, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25th, 1872, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.

CHAS. DAVIS,
se12:215 City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, ...

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENTS FOR the paving of the sidewalks on Church avenue, from Union avenue to Cedar avenue; on ... street, from Ohio street to Montgomery avenue; on ... from Cedar avenue to ... ; from Irwin avenue to ... is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until FRIDAY, Sept. ... when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controller ...

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President,
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President,
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

We Offer For Sale, Free from All Taxes,

Mount Oliver Inclined Plane Company's First Mortgage 8's at 90 and Interest.
Birmingham Market House First Mortgage 8's at par and Interest.
Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage 7's at 90 and Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL. - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON,
D. R. DAVIDSON, W. H. BROWN,
M. W. RANKIN, G. FOLLANSBEE,
JOHN F. SCOTT, J. S. REYMER,
J. H. BORLAND, R. H. PALMER, Jr.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.
jy29 v28

Third National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH,

Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.

CAPITAL PAID IN.......... $ 300,000
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.......... 1,000,000

Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canadas. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.

DIRECTORS:
Wm. E. Schmertz, J. K. Kerr,
Charles Meyran, Thomas M. Carnegie,
George McGrew, Henry Darlington,
L. Morganstern, Augt. Kleber,
Percy Kell.

W. E. SCHMERTZ, President.
W. M. STEINMEYER, Cashier.
jy17:v11

GEO. B. HILL....C. HANSON LOVE....JAS. N. HILL.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,

NO. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

Government Securities,

NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits. se13

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, September 17, 1872.

Owing to the excitement incident to the great outpouring at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, but little attention was paid to money matters to-day. Nevertheless the banks done all that was necessary to keep their customers from suffering for lack of discounts. While on this subject, it will not be amiss, now that such distinguished gentlemen as Senators Wilson and Cameron, General Logan and other prominent men in the councils of the nation are in this great manufacturing city of Pittsburgh, to suggest that all taxes on banking capital has to be met from the earnings of the mechanic and the laborer, and that all that is done to relieve the banking institutions of the country from the onerous burthens they have to carry on account of the war debt, will be wiping just so much sweat from the brow of the people. That these men will do all in their power to relieve the country of any incubus against industry that can be well done without, there can be little doubt, and therefore it is well, when such a fitting occasion as the present presents itself, to take advantage of it, so that when the time comes for action in regard to these matters they can use as illustrations all the facts they can gather, hear or see, whilst on their visit to the great manufacturing centre of the United States.

As all along predicted by this paper that it would, gold to-day took quite a leap and touched 114¼, closing at 114½. Unless some unseen manipulation is at work there can be two opinions as to its still further advancing. Gambling, and particularly that kind which includes betting on the future, should always be discountenanced; but if our readers are in the mood of taking the chances and striking for a "lone hand," there is no more sure way of turning up a favorable trump than to purchase gold, or the commodities controlled by it.

In stocks, bonds and real estate, no transactions of any moment have been reported.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 58 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Tuesday.
Gold	114
Bonds—1881	113
" " (coupons)	115¼
5-20—1862 ....bid	113½
" 1864	113¾
" 1865	114¼
" 1865 new	112¾
" 1867	113¼
" 1868	113¾
10-40s	107¼
" (coupons)	107¾
Currency 6's	112¼

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	97½
Erie	52 ½
Harlem....sales	113
Michigan Southern	88
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89½
Rock Island	109
North Western common	71½
Ohio & Mississippi	42¾
Union Pacific	37¼
Western Union Telegraph	68½
Adams Express	90
American Express	67¾
PacificMail	69¾

Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	57¾
Reading R. R	56¼
United Co's, New Jersey	126½
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R	35
Lehigh Valley R. R	59
Philadelphia & Erie	26
Lehigh Navigation	37¾
Pittsburgh City 5's	74½
A. V. R. R. 7 30's	93
Central Transportation	27¾

NEW YORK, September 17, 1872.

Money has been active all day, in consequence of a corner in Erie and gold, which required a very large amount, and was aggravated by the bears, who used all that they could furnish securities for. The price, which was easy early in the day at 6@7, advanced rapidly to 7 per cent. gold, and commissions ranging from ⅛ to ¼ per cent. per day, closing at ⅜@½ per cent. Sterling nominal; no long bills on the market, cash 110¾. Gold active and fluctuating; opened at 113¾, sold up to 114¼, and the calling in of loans, and as high as 1¼ per cent. was paid for cash coin, although some renewals were made at ¼@¾ per cent. The corner caught many parties on the short side, including a number of merchants. It is reported, however, that a good part of the short interest has been privately closed out to-day. If this is correct, the corner will be of short duration. Clearances $106,000,000. The Treasury disbursed $33,000. Governments fluctuated but little, and closed easier. State bonds were very dull and steady. In stocks, the bear clique, who assisted in squeezing money, sold prices down 1@2½ per cent. The corner in Erie was rather tame at the opening, and a large amount of stock was borrowed at ⅛@¼ per cent. But after noon the corner gained strength, the borrowing rate was raised quickly to one per cent., and before the close had reached 2¼ per cent. In one instance Erie sold at 55 cash and 50¾ regular almost at the same moment, but this is not a fair criterion of the market. The two extremes of the stock were cash, 50½ and 55, and regular 49¾ and 53¾. The transactions were very heavy and the fluctuations violent. It is reported that the German combination sold out all their stock of 25,000 shares yesterday to Daniel Drew, who is now twisting the remaining shorts. A great deal of stock is *en route* from London, and the programme is said to be to bring over all possible, and then to make a corner in the London market, which of course will have an influence here. The whole market closed unsettled and irregular.

GOVERNMENTS.—United States 6's, '81, coup., 115¼ bid; 5-20's, '62, 113¾ bid; do '64, 113¾@113¾; do '65, 114¼@114½; do '65 new, 112¾@112¾; do '67, 113@113¼; do '68, coupons, 113¼@113¾; 10-40's, coupons, 107¾; currency 6's, 112½@112¼; new 5 per cents, 111 bid.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessee, 72¼; do new 72¼; South Carolina, July, 24; do April, 25¾; Missouri, 6s, 92¼; N. O. L. G., 78½.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 68¼; Adams Express, 90; American Merchants Union do., 67¾; United States do., 79; Pacific Mail, 69¾; New York Central, 97¾; Erie 52¼; Harlem, 113, sales; Mich Cen., 115; M. S., 88; Northern Pacific, 37¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 89½; Michigan Central, 71½; Michigan preferred, 88½; Rock Island, 109; St. Paul, 54½; St. Paul preferred, 75¾; Toledo & Wabash, 69¾; Fort Wayne, 93; Ohio & Mississippi, 42¾; Quicksilver, 43¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY September 17, 1872.

Trade in most of the leading articles of merchandize was almost suppended to-day, and it is not likely that there will be a resumption of business until Thursday. Most of our business men are absorbed in the Convention, and for the time are giving it their attention, and business, in consequence is almost entirely neglected. However, our produce houses are doing a fair business, as the large addition to our population has increased very materially the consumption of many articles of produce, including Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Fruits and Vegetables.

Prime Butter is in good demand and we can report regular sales at 23 to 25 cents; fancy brands 1@2 cents more. Low grades are in good supply and very dull.

There is a fair inquiry for Eggs, but the market is scarcely as strong as it has been, and we reduce our quotations to 23@24 cents.

Prime Goshen Cheese continues firm and somewhat excited, and with an average demand and light supply, prices are firmer and higher; we now quote in a jobbing way, at 15¼@16—sale of 600 boxes, to arrive, at 15 cents.

There is a very good demand for all kinds of fruits, and prices are firmer though without quotable change. Apples, $1,50@2,25 per bbl. Peaches, $1,50@2,50 per box. Plums, $4@5 per bushel. Grapes, 3@5 cents per pound.

Flour is firm with a steady local demand, but there is no change to note in prices. Spring wheat, $7,75@8 for Wisconsin's; 8,50 for choice old Minnesotas; and $8 25@8,50 for red winter wheat.

The Grain markets are moderately active and some kinds of grain are firmer in consequence of the advance in freights. Wheat is reported dull; the mills hereabouts are well stocked and there is less inquiry from the country; we now quote nominally at $1,60@1,65 for red; $1,70 for amber and $1,75 for white. Oats scarce and firm though not quotably higher; 38@42 for new and 44@45 for old. Shelled Corn continues dull and nominal at 57@58. Rye is quiet and unchanged at 80@85. Barley is quotable at 85@90 for fair to prime spring.

There is a very fair demand for baled hay and with a limited supply, prices are firm though unchanged; sales at $28@32 per ton, as to quality and condition.

Timothy Seed is steady at $4@4,25 per bushel in a jobbing way. Flax Seed is scarce and in demand at $1,80.

Sweet Potatoes in steady demand and with regular sales at $4@5 per bbl. as to quality.

Groceries.

COFFEE.—The market is dull in the east and prices nominal. It is the general opinion that a material decline will have to take place before buyers will act quick, and it is already hinted that importers are getting ready to meet the wants of buyers at reduced rates. The stock of Rio is accumulating in first hands, with heavy shipments in sight. Strictly prime Coffee is scarce and, consequently, full prices are easily obtained when it can be bought.

SUGARS.—The market is buoyant. Refined Sugars command full figures and this market is quite bare of goods, while the refiners in the seaport cities are unable to supply the demand. Raw Sugars have also appreciated in value, but the opinion prevails that the larger supplies looked for will depress the market and with a let up in the demand, will send refined goods a shade back.

Syrups in good demand and at better prices. Rice easy. New Orleans Molasses almost entirely out of the market.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET

ALLEGHENY STOCK YARDS, MONDAY September 16, 1872.

		car
Haden & C., McCoy's Station		1
C. Shomaker,	Bridgeport	1
J. K. Baines,	"	1
J Shepard	"	1
J McCreary	Bellaire	1
R Griffith	"	1
Thos. Blackstone	"	1
W Blackstone	"	1
S Hathaway	"	1
S Fordyce	"	2
W Thompson	"	2
J Williams	"	1
W Armstrong	"	1
Greenwald & K	Crestline	1
Marks Bro.	Chicago	3
M Varner	"	1
Kaus & S	"	1
Greenwald & K	Up. Sandusky	2
P M Snyder	Orrville	1
S Rothchilds	Loudville	1
J Bennett	Indianapolis	1
A Gatchatts	Canton	1
A Campbell	Indianapolis	2
J Needy	Newark	1
Joshua Holmes	E Liberty	1
Total		31

The supply on sale to-day was unusually heavy footing up to about 1025 head; in addition to the 31 cars of western cattle, there were as near as we could learn, 467 driven in from the adjoining country—mainly from Washington and Green counties. However, notwithstanding the increased offerings trade opened up fair and continued moderately active all the way through; the butchers generally bought liberally, in anticipation of a largely increased demand for beef this week and their expectations will no doubt be realized, as there will be an immense number of people here during the next two or three days in attendance on the Soldiers and Sailors Convention; then, again, the weather having turned cooler, was not without its effect on the market as the retail trade is always better than when it is warm and sultry, as was the case until within the past few days. In regard to prices, however, we do not think there was any change, one way or the other, as compared with the week preceding; the average quality was again common and the supply of really prime butcher stock was scarcely equal to the demand; however, all the different grades sold more readily than for some weeks past, but prices ruled lower for the lower grades, as there was a very full supply of these particular kinds on sale. Prime to extra butcher cattle averaging 1,300@1,400, fat and smooth, may be fairly quoted at 6¾@7¼; medium to good, 6@6½; fair, 5@5½. Bulls of which, while the supply was small it was fully equal to the demand, may be quoted at 2½@2¾. Old Cows and rough Stags, with plenty of bone and little or no flesh 3@4 cts. Following is a detailed report of nearly all the sales to-day.

CATTLE.

Greenwald & Kahn report 94 head sold 2 loads of prime steers at from 7@7½; balance consisted of skippers and run from 4½@5½.

Sheitemantle & Flinner sold 15 head of fair to good Butler county steers at 4@5½.

H. Nagle sold 6 common Butler county heifers and steers at an average of $3,80.

Sol. Trautman sold one car fair to good butcher from Chicago at 5 to 6½; one car common, from Ohio at 4@5.

L. Rothchilds sold 34 head of mixed Green Co. stock at 5@6 cents.

Zeigler & Lobman sold 36 common to prime Washington county stock at 4½@7 cents.

Peter Hartman sold 53 from Greene county, mostly common, at 4.60@5,10.

M. Varner reports 78 mixed Greene county stock at 3 to 5½; 17 from Chicago at 5½ to 7 cents.

Sol. Lowensthal sold 17 head of Washington county steers and heifers at 4@5½.

Orr, Williams & Co., one car common Missouri steers at 4@5 cents.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 17 from Washington county, and 43 from Ohio, all on commission, at 4@5½c.

Carr & McAllister report 80 head of mixed stock at 4¾@5¾c.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., two loads of Cherokees and one car from Ohio at 4@5¼c.

James Hanlin, 37 head of Washington county steers and heifers at 4@5c.

Sadler, H. & Co. sold 100 head of mixed Guernsey county, Ohio, stock at 4@5¾c.

L. Schamburg sold 32 from Ohio, on commission, at 4@5½c.

Jacob Needy sold two loads of good to prime butcher stock at 5¼@6¾c.

S. Marks Bro. sold three loads from Chicago, and one car from Ohio at 4¼@7¼c.

S. Lowensteine had some 37 from Greene county at 2½@7c.

Holmes & Hunter sold 34 mixed Ohio stock at 4@6c.

M. Kraus & Son sold 25 butcher stock at 5¼@7¼c.

Wm. Moonshine sold 25 head of Greene county stock at 3¼@6¼c.

LAMBS AND SHEEP.

The supply was fair, something over 1,600, but with an increased demand; the market was more active and stronger and prices as compared with last week, ruled higher, especially for the better grades. Lambs sold readily at full prices say $2@$3 for common to fair and $4 for extra. Sheep [illegible] advance was still greater, and all conceded that the market was better than it has been for some weeks. Sheep also were in good demand, sold quick at full prices, say 4@6c. per lb. according to quality.

J. A. McMarlin sold 90 head mixed Butler county stock at $2 to $4.50.

Humes & Boyer sold 154 from Beaver county sheep at 4½@6c per pound.

Sheitemantle & Flinner report 195 Butler county sheep and lambs, at $2.50@4.50 for latter and $3 to $5 for former.

John Beeler sold 20 sheep at an average of $4; 70 lambs at $2.50@5.00.

James Haward sold 100 Beaver county sheep at an average of $5 per head; 53 lambs at $2.50@2.75.

Adam Eckert sold 108 Butler county lambs at $2@4.

John F. Neeley sold 70 lambs at $2@4 per head.

Wm. Adams, of Allegheny county, sold about 100 good to prime sheep at $5,50@6.

McCullough & Montgomery, of Armstrong county, sold 100 lambs at $2,50@4.

Keefer & Ackerman report 165 from Washington and Greene counties; sold sheep at $2@3,50; lambs at $1,25@3.

Wm. Gallagher, of Ohio, sold 49 sheep at $4 per head to 6c per lb; 34 lambs at $3 per head.

James Shaw sold 54 lambs at $2,75@3; and sheep at $3@4.

Fairley & Neeley sold 110 at $1,75@3,75.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, September 17, 1872.

The crude market continues exceedingly dull and weak, and prices have still further declined; $2,95@3 per bbl. at Parker, a fraction less than 8 cents per gallon here. This is the lowest notch crude has reached for nearly two years, but the tendency is still downward nevertheless. We presume that the increased production last month, which was unexpected, was not without its effect in depressing the market and forcing a still further decline. Refined is quiet and unchanged; last half September, 25¾, with a sale of 2,500 lbs. reported at that figure.

Oil barrels weak and a shade lower; city barrels were offered to-day at $1,90, a decline of five cents, as compared with Monday.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA. A. V. R. R.

Central Rfg. Co., 714 bbls to Logan Bros., & Co., Philadelphia.
Lockhart, Frew & Co., 314 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Standard Oil Co., 416 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Livingston Bros., 200 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Citizens' Oil Co., 208 bbls to Tack Bros & Co., Philadelphia.
Vesta Oil Works 451 bbls to Waring King & Co., Philadelphia.
Braun & W 400 bbls to Waring King & Co. Philadelphia
L. Irwin & Co., 364 bbls, to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Lokchart, Frew & Co., 52 bbls to Woods, M. & Co., Johnstown, Pa.
Total.......... 3119

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

RiversideO W, acct. Slimmer	148
Aladdin O W, acct. H. W. C. Tweddle	148
Brilliant O W, acct. J. Bushnell	444
Standard O W, acct. J. Bushnell	444
Citizens O W, acct. Hutchinson & B	74
Cosmos O W, acct. H. McKelry	296
Vesta O W, acct. H. McKelvy	296
American O W, acct. Thos. Hackett	592
Citizens O W, acct. Tack Bros	222
D. Fisher O W, acct. T. P. Miller	74
D. P. Reighead O W, acct. E. Taft	74
Total	2810

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, September 14, 1872.

The wool market has been less active than last week, and though there have been a few large sales, business on the whole has been quiet. Manufacturers are doing a little more as the cool weather comes on, but are only buying for actual consumption. Prices are a trifle weaker than last week, and concessions are made to buyers in order to effect sales. The stringency of the money market has its effect upon wool dealer, and tends to weaken prices, though there are few houses that are carrying large stocks. At present prices of wool and woolen goods, manufacturers can make reasonable profits, and for a good class of work can find a steady sale at remunerative prices, and that class of manufacturers are now buying considerable wool of the higher grades. The poorer grades are less active, sales are light and prices weak. Should the market for woolen goods become more active, that for wool must assume the same condition at once, as manufacturers are not carrying large stocks; but at present, as we have said, the market is quiet and prices weak and a shade lower to actual buyers.

In California wool there is little doing and prices are lower. The stock is larger than the market calls for, and a few holders, who desire to realize at once, are making liberal concessions. Though from its poor quality California wool rarely comes in direct competition with the better grades, which it cannot supply the place of, the general market is weakened to a certain extent, sympathetically, by the low prices of California.

There has been a fair proportion of foreign wool sold the past week, at prices a shade lower than the week before. The stock of Cape in Boston and New York, though not heavy—perhaps at this writing from 14,000 to 16,000 bales—is ample and prices are low. During the past two or three weeks the higher prices abroad have induced reshipments, and from 800 to 1,000 bales have been sent to Liverpool for sale. Australian and Montevideo remain unchanged, with considerable sales of the latter, mainly on private terms.

Sales for the week foot up 420,000 lbs. of Domestic, and 228,000 lbs. of foreign. Included in the former are 40,000 lbs. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleece at 62@67c; 12,000 lbs. Michigan X do. at 56c; 7,500 lbs. Michigan unwashed do at 40c; 15,000 lbs. unwashed delaine at 50c; 5,000 lbs. medium do do at 40c; 3,000 lbs. No. 1 Michigan fleece at 59c; 3,600 lbs. unwashed western at 40c; 24,000 lbs. do do at 38@42c; 1,000 lbs. do do at 46c; 4,000 lbs. unwashed do at 37½c; 1,000 lbs. Michigan medium at 58c; 2,000 lbs. unwashed western at 44c; 4,000 lbs. western X at 56c; 118,000 lbs. X and XX western mixed on private terms; 1,800 lbs. scoured at 92½c; 9,300 do at 55c@$1; 2000 lbs. do at 80c; 2,000 lbs. tub at 70c; 3,000 lbs. do at 60c; 5,500 lbs. do at 65c.

Philadelphia Iron Market.

In American Pig Iron the market is firm, with apparently no chance of a downward tendency for some time to come. Sales of Allentown are reported at $55, at Furnace, for 2,500 tons number one X for delivery from November, 1872 to April, 1873. This is the highest sale of a large lot reported for the year. In old Rails sales are reported at considerable concessions for spot lots and those for arrival, but Liverpool prices remain firm, and at present foreign quotations equal $1,51@52 gold for D Hs laid down here, duty paid. Wrought Scrap is in more demand with but little offering. Manufactured iron continues firm with all the best makes sold ahead for sixty to ninety days. New Rails are in fair demand, but not at remunerative figures.

Below are the closing prices for the week:

Ane'n No. 1, Foundry Pig, at Furnace,		$53@55
" No. 2,	"	50@52
" No. 3, Forge Pig,	"	46@48
" No. 4, White Mottled	"	42@44
Scotch Pig, (cargo lots for ship'ts		53@55

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, September 17—5 P. M.—Consols: money 92¾@92¾; 5-20s of '65, 93¼; do '67, 92; 10-40s 87¾; new 5s, 89¾; Erie 39.

PARIS, September 17.—Rentes 54f 60c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, September 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; moderate demand; No. 2 white Wabash $1,80; extra white Michigan $1,80; amber Mich. cash and seller September $1,45@1,45½. Corn steady and in moderate demand; high mixed 45½c; low mixed 45c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 17.—Flour firm; fair demand; $7,50@7,75. Wheat demand good at full prices; $1,43@1,47. Corn steady; 45c. Pork firm; sales at $13,25; bacon firm and in fair demand; shoulder, 7½@7¾; hams, sugar cured, firm; winter 18c. Hogs dull; $4,50@5,10. Whiskey steady and in moderate demand; 90c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 17.—Flour firm; good demand; offerings light; good to choice new spring extras $6,25@6,75@7,00; new Minnesota $7@7,50. Wheat closed steady; $1,21 cash; $1,17½@1,18 seller September; $1,15¾@1,15¾ seller October. Pork dull; sales at $14,25 cash; $12.87½ new seller January. Whisky strong; sales of 250 bbls; 89c; closing at 89c bid.

New York.

NEW YORK, September 17.—Flour higher; moderate export demand; for superfine western and state $6,20@6,60; good to choice $7,65@8,50; extra Ohio $7,45. Whisky a shade firmer, at 93c. Wheat: winter very scarce; brings extreme prices; No. 2 spring Chicago $1,56@1,57; old No. 2 Milwaukee $1,63. Coffee dull; Rio 14¾@17½c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 8¾@9¼c; Cuba 8¾@9c. Petroleum: crude 11¼@11½c; refined 24¾@24½c. Pork firm; mess sold at $14,10@14,15.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, September 17.—The jobbers are still doing a large business, although not up to the extreme activity of last week. Prints remain the feature of the market and are eagerly taken on arrival at revised prices. These goods are in very short supply and scarce. Cotton goods are in request at steady prices. Wool flannels are becoming very active. Foreign goods are generally firm in price, with a demand for dress goods, cotton velvets, alpacas and Italian cloths. Ribbons are offering in very large lines at auction at low rates for narrower widths, but sash ribbons are doing better. Silks and velvets are quite steady.

HARDWARE.

Oscar F. Lamm & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

HUBS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

CARRIAGE AND GENERAL HARDWARE.

Spokes, Felloes, Shafts and Poles.

No. 40 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
ja23:138

INDEPENDENT PEOPLES' CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF.

WM. M. GORMLY,

THIRTEENTH WARD,

PITTSBURGH.
au31:y7-d&s

H. FARNAN,

Engine Builder and Machinist.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND ENGINES, from 5 to 50 horse power, always on hand.
General Repairing promptly attended to.

RIVER NEWS.

There was a meeting of steamboatmen at the office of Capt. R. C. Gray, on Monday for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the Convention of steamboatmen at Cleveland on the 24th inst. The following gentlemen were appointed, N. J. Bigley, W. H. Horner, Simpson Horner and R. C. Gray.

The Carrie Brooks arrived from Wheeling with a delegation of Soldiers and others to attend the Convention. The is very handsomely decorated and presents a very handsome appearance.

The work of raising the dam to the left of Brunots Island was to have been commenced yesterday. The dyke at Glass House is finished and is said to be an excellent job.

The Duck Chute will be closed as soon as possible.

Nearly all the steamers in port had their colors out yestsrday and the great majority of the warehouses along the wharf were handsomely decorated.

—A very ugly obstruction is visible just below pier No. 5 of the Parkersburg Bridge.

—The Gallipolis and Parkersburg mail packet Mattie Roberts, has been released by the United States Marshal, and has resumed her trips.

—The Emilie La Barge struck a snag in Bird's Bend while on her way out. Her rudder was unshipped, but no other damage was sustained.

—Mrs. Martha Dorr, administrator of Wm. Dorr, deceased, has sold to Wm. G. Clark one-half of the raft tow-boat Park Painter, for $4,000.

—Gravel bars are becoming numerous in the river between Cairo and St. Louis. Power's Island, Greenfield's, and the bend above Cairo are the worst places.

—Mr. George Fulton, a grandson of the illustrious Robert Fulton, inventor of steamboats, was recently taken sick, and stopped ashore at Vicksburg, from the towboat Bee, of which he is chief engineer. He has got well, and started for home.

—J. Stant. Batchelor resigned the clerkship of the Potomac to engage in the oyster and game business in Indianapolis. Capt. Frank Stein will succeed Capt. Batchelor in the Potomac's office.

—The wreck of the Black Hawk, which the snagboat Albert is now removing, was formerly the New Uncle Sam a St. Louis and New Orleans packet, and during the war turned into a gunboat, and named Black Hawk. About the fall of 1865, while lying at Mound City, she took fire and was cut loose and floated down to the bend and sunk where she is now lying.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Saturday says The local columns this morning give the particulars of a terrible boiler explosion that occurred here yesterday morning, by which several lives were lost, including that of Mr. Robert Jones, well known to steamboatmen. We understand that the boiler was being tried by steam, for the purpose of calking, if necessary, previous to shipment to Nashville, and that there was no attachment to it, neither safety valve, gauge cock, nor indicator, to show the pressure of steam.

—The R. E. Lee went into New Orleans last Monday, with 1,965 bales of cotton and 2,697 sacks of seed. The Bradish Johnston carried in from the coast below New Orleans on the same day 259 barrels and 560 sacks of new rice. The W. S. Pike, from Tunica, below the mouth of Red, took in on the same day 553 bales of cotton, 144 sacks seed cotton and 630 sacks seed. The Ruth, from Atchafalaya, took in 190 bales cotton, 100 sacks seed and 88 sacks seed cotton.

—Two new steamships, the Texas and Louisville, fine iron vessels, designed for the New Orleans and Liverpool trade, were launched on the Clyde, Scotland. The Texas is 335 feet long, 35 beam and 25 hold. The Louisiana is 300 feet long, 35 feet beam and 25 hold. The Missouri is another of the line now building, and will soon be ready for work. The Minnesota and Alabama are also building. The Belgium is now on her way out, and is the pioneer of the new line, all of which range from 2,000 tons to 2,350 tons register.

—The Keokuk *Gate City* tells a pretty rough story on the captain of the S. S. Merrill. It says that a respectable and well behaved colored woman, employed as a teacher at Quincy, had paid her fare and purchased a first class meal ticket on the steamer. However, when she seated herself at the second table, some one protested, and she was told to leave, which she refused to do. The captain then seized her, and pushed her out on the guard, where he struck her. The woman has brought suit against the White Collar Line for exemplary damages.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to-wit:

Amendment: Strike out the sixth section of the sixth article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES S. RUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.
JOHN W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the tenth article of the Constitution.
FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Office Secretary of the Commonwealth,
HARRISBURG, June 26, 1872.

OILS, COOPERAGE, &c.

WARDEN, FREW & CO.,

OFFICES:

111 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
SEVENTH AND DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN

PETROLEUM.

Warehouse, Point Breeze, Schuylkill River, Philadelphia.
Shipments of Crude and Refined Oil solicited. Advances made on consignment.

WARING & KING,

Commission Merchants and Brokers in

Petroleum and its Products,

DALZELL'S BLOCK, DUQUESNE WAY.

Philadelphia address,

Waring, King & Co.,

109 WALNUT STREET.

LEATHER.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS

JUST RECEIVED BY

GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.

128 SECOND AVENUE.

1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
400 " Springfield Oak Sole;
100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved brands,
with a full assortment of Saddlers and Shoemaker's stocks, wholesale and retail.

JAMES CALLERY & CO.,

(Successors to HAYS & STEWART.)

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

LEATHER,

Hides, Oil and Shoe Findings

No. 102 LIBERTY ST.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PROFESSIONAL.

Notice to Owners of Western Lands.

T. E. INGHAM,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law

45 BRADY STREET,

DAVENPORT, IOWA.

Particular attention paid to the collection of claims. Titles examined and Abstracts furnished. Information concerning land in Iowa, owned by parties in the East, furnished FREE OF CHARGE.

H. B. SWOOPE,

Attorney-at-Law,

And United States District Attorney, will attend to professional business entrusted to him, both in Federal and State Courts.

Office in CUSTOM HOUSE, Second Story

SAMUEL McMASTERS,

Alderman,

Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate.

Office, No. 100 GRANT STREET,
Opposite St. Paul's Cathedral.

JAMES BREDIN,
(Late of Butler, Pa.)
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
No. 91 GRANT STREET, Opposite Court House,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HOLTZMAN & WEIDERHOLD,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Mosquito Bars,
Curtain Goods
and Bedding,

No. 100 THIRD AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

BOLLMANN'S

IMPORTED TRIPLE STRENGTH

Imperial Wine Vinegar.

For table use it has no equal; as a preservative for Fruits, Pickles, Fish, &c., it cannot be excelled, and in comparison as to strength and quality the cheapest Vinegar in the market. Beware of imitations sold by some of the trade. None genuine except marked "F. & M. Bollman." Sole Depot for the United States with Bollman & Carl, No. 63 South Gay street, Baltimore, Md.

Orders solicited from the Wholesale trade by
T. K. WILLSON,
MERCHANDISE BROKER.

PROCLAMATION.

ELECTION NOTICE.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, In and by the 13th section of the act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed July 2, 1839, entitled, "An act relating to the Elections in this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriff of every county to give notice of such elections to be held, and enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected. In pursuance thereof, I, HUGH S. FLEMING, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known, and give this public notice to the electors of said county of Allegheny, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held in said county on the SECOND TUESDAY IN OCTOBER next, being the 8th day of the month, in the several Election Districts therein;

WHEREAS, By the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the Enrolling and Calling out of the National Forces, and for other Purposes," and approved March 3, 1865, all persons who have deserted the Military or Naval service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights to citizenship, and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizenship thereof; and

WHEREAS, Persons not citizens of the United States are not, under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same. That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth it shall be unlawful for the Judge or Inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said act of Congress, approved March 3, 1868, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

SEC. 2. That if any such Judge or Inspectors of election, or any one of them, shall receive or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, he shall for each offence be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

SEC. 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid shall at any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, vote or tender to the officers thereof and offer to vote a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall for each offence be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceding section of this Act in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SEC. 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, such persons so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this Act in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

And, further, by the first section of the Act of March 30, 1866.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and be labeled outside "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all state officers voted for, and be labeled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labeled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labeled "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labeled "Borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

And as directed by said 13th section of the act of July 2, 1839, I hereby give notice that every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth; and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

And further, that by the 4th section of the act of April 16, 1840, it is provided that the aforesaid 13th section of the act of July 2, 1839, shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as Judge, Inspector or Clerk at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, By an Act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes," the first and second sections of which are as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if by or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or law, persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of Five Hundred Dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the Court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

[illegible]

AND WHEREAS, The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AND WHEREAS, The Legislature of this Commonwealth on the [illegible] day of April, A. D. 1870, passed an act entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to the elections in this Commonwealth," the [illegible] section of which provides as follows:

[illegible]

AND WHEREAS, The Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the [illegible] day of June, A. D. 1871, passed an act entitled "An act to authorize a popular vote upon the question of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania:"

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the question of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution of this Commonwealth be submitted to a vote of the people at the general election to be held on the second Tuesday of October next, in the manner following: The tickets to be used shall be labeled outside "Convention," and on the inside "For a Convention," or "Against a Convention;" [illegible]

SEC. 2. That the election aforesaid shall be subject to all the provisions of law which regulate general elections, and the Sheriffs of the several counties shall give notice of this act in their election proclamations for the present year, and the Governor shall cause the returns of the said election, as received by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to be laid before the Legislature at its next annual session.

The electors of the First ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

[illegible]

Constitutional Convention.

At the same time and places, also, an election will be held for delegates to the convention to revise the constitution of the state, in conformity with the act entitled "An Act to provide for calling a convention to amend the Constitution," approved April 11, 1872. As provided by said act, the following rules and regulations shall apply to said election, and the returns of the same:

First. At the general election to be held the second Tuesday of October next, there shall be elected by the qualified electors of this Commonwealth, delegates to a convention to revise and amend the Constitution of this State; the said convention shall consist of one hundred and thirty-three members, to be elected in the manner following: Twenty-eight members thereof shall be elected in the State at large, as follows: Each voter of the State shall vote for not more than fourteen candidates, and the twenty-eight highest in vote shall be declared elected; ninety-nine delegates shall be elected from the different Senatorial districts of the State, three delegates to be elected from each Senatorial district; and in choosing all district delegates, each voter shall be entitled to vote for not more than two of the members to be chosen from his district, and the three candidates highest in vote shall be declared elected, except in the county of Allegheny, forming the Twenty-third Senatorial District, where no voter shall vote for more than six candidates, and the nine highest in vote shall be elected, and in the counties of Luzerne, Monroe and Pike, forming the Thirteenth Senatorial District, where no voter shall vote for more than four candidates, and the six highest in vote shall be elected, and six additional delegates shall be chosen from the city of Philadelphia at large in said city, and in their election no voter shall vote for more than three candidates, and the six highest in vote shall be declared elected.

Second. The Judges and Inspectors for each election district shall provide two suitable boxes for each poll, one in which to deposit the tickets voted for Delegates at large, and the other in which to deposit the tickets voted for District Delegates; the tickets shall be labeled respectively, "Delegates at large" and "District Delegates;" and in each district in the city of Philadelphia there shall be a third box in which to deposit the tickets voted for Delegates at large of said city, and the tickets shall be labeled "City Delegates."

Third. The said election shall be held and conducted by the proper election officers of the several election districts of the Commonwealth, and shall be governed and regulated in all respects by the general election laws of this Commonwealth, so far as the same shall be applicable thereto, and not inconsistent with the provisions of said act.

Fourth. The tickets to be voted for members at large of the convention shall have on the outside the words "Delegates at large," and on the inside the names of the candidates to be voted for, not exceeding fourteen in number.

Fifth. The tickets to be voted for district members of the convention shall have on the outside the words "District Delegates," and on the inside the names of the candidates voted for, not exceeding the proper number limited as aforesaid; but any ticket which shall contain a greater number of names than the number for which the voter shall be entitled to vote, shall be rejected; and in case of the delegates to be chosen at large in Philadelphia, the words "City Delegates" shall be on the outside of the ticket.

Sixth. In the city of Philadelphia the return judges shall meet at the State House, at ten o'clock on the Thursday next following the election, and make out the returns for said city, of the votes cast therein for delegates at large and city and district delegates, to be members of the convention; the return judges of the several election districts within each county of the State, excluding Philadelphia, shall meet on Friday next following the election, at the usual place for the meeting of the return judges of their county, and make out full and accurate returns for the county, of the votes cast therein for members of the convention and for district members of the same; and the proceedings of the return judges of the said city of Philadelphia, and of the several counties of the Commonwealth, in making out the returns, shall be the same as those prescribed for the return judges in the case of an election for Governor, except that returns transmitted to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, shall be addressed to that officer alone, and not to the Speaker of the Senate.

The electors of the First ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Second ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Brick School House, corner of Palo Alto street and North avenue in said ward.

The electors of the Third ward of the city of Allegheny, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House in said ward; the electors of the second precinct, Third ward, to meet at the house of George Gerst, in said ward.

The electors of the Fourth ward of the city of Allegheny, first precinct, to meet at the School House on Liberty street, near East Commons, which is by an order of Court made; the electors of the second precinct to meet at the house of Mr. M. Gordon, formerly Mrs. Peck, at the corner of Chestnut and Main streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Fifth ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the School House on Page street, in said ward.

The electors of the Sixth ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the School House, corner of Chartiers and Juniata streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Seventh ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the house of Damas Lutz, in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Public School House on River avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Ninth ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the School House, near the House of Refuge, on Woods Run, in said ward.

The electors of the Borough of Birmingham, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House; second precinct at Burgess' office, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of East Birmingham, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House No. 1, in said borough; second precinct to meet at Public School House No. 2 in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Sharpsburg to meet at the Public School House on North Canal street, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of McKeesport to meet at the Town Hall in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Temperanceville to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of South Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House, corner of Marion street and Brownsville Turnpike Road.

The electors of the Borough of West Pittsburgh to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of West Elizabeth to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Tarentum to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Elizabeth to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Sewickley to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of Monongahela Borough to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Mount Washington to meet at the School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Braddock's Field to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Bellevue to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Millvale to meet at the Public School House in said borough. And by an act of Assembly approved May 18, 1871, the boundary line of said Millvale Borough and the first precinct of Shaler Township shall be changed as follows, to wit: After continuing along the lands of William Sample, Sr., it shall extend to the Evergreen Plank Road; thence following the meanderings of said Plank Road to its intersection with the Butler Plank Road; thence southerly in a direct line to low water mark in the Allegheny River.

The electors of the Borough of Ormsby to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Etna to meet the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Union to meet at the Stone Tavern, kept by Robert Smith, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Allentown to meet at the office of R. McLain, Esq., in said borough, until a Public School House shall have been erected, when the election shall be held at said school house.

The electors of the Borough of Verona to meet at the station House of the Allegheny Valley R. R. at Hulton Station.

By order of Court, the electors of Lower St. Clair township to meet at the Public House of George Goldbach, in said township.

The voters of North Versailles township will meet at the Pleasant Hill School House.

By an order of Court made the voters of South Versailles township, Precinct No. 1, will meet at the Public School house in said township until further direction.

The electors of that portion of the 2d precinct of South Versailles township residing within the following described boundaries and by an order of Court made and to be hereafter known as "Precinct No. 3" of South Versailles township: Beginning at a post on the Youghiogheny river, thence north 52° east 51 perches to a point on a public road; thence along said road up said river 175 perches to a point; thence along same north 4° east 76 perches to the Westmoreland county line; thence by said Westmoreland county line south 9° west 387 perches to the Youghiogheny river; thence along said river to the place of beginning, will hereafter meet at the Store House in "Alpsville" now occupied by R. R. McQuiston, which is by an order of Court made the place for the holding of general, special and township elections for said Precinct No. 3, South Versailles township.

And it is further ordered and decreed that the remainder of said Election Precinct No. 2 in said township not included in the heretofore mentioned boundaries, shall be known and designated as Precinct No. 2, South Versailles township, and that the place of holding general, special and township elections for said Precinct shall be the same as heretofore, to wit: In the house of John Lynch in said Precinct No. 2 of South Versailles township.

The electors of that portion of the township of Wilkins, residing within the following boundaries, and by an order of Court made and to be hereafter known as Precinct No. 1 of said township. [illegible]

[illegible]

The electors of the township of Plum to meet at the School House near the village of New Texas, which by an order of Court made.

The electors of Patton township to meet at the house of Mrs. Jane Taylor, on the Northern Turnpike, in said township.

The electors of Penn Township to meet at the house of Robert Donaldson, on the Leechburg road, in said township.

The electors of the township of Elizabeth, in the Greenock School House in said township [illegible]

[illegible]

The electors of Lincoln township to meet at the Jenny Lind School House in said township.

The electors of Jefferson township to meet at Lowrie's School House in said township.

The electors of Mifflin township to meet at the house of Samuel Wilson, formerly occupied by Jas. H. Neil, in said township.

The electors of Upper St. Clair township to meet at the House of Hugh Morrow in said township.

The electors of Chartiers township to meet at the Brick School House No. 1 in said township.

By an order of the Court made, the electors of Stowe township will hereafter meet at School House No. 1 in said township.

The electors of Findley township to meet at the house of McDonald & Armer, formerly occupied by J. Charles, in the village of Clinton, in said township.

The electors of Moon township to meet at the School House No. 5 in said township.

The electors of Ohio township to meet at Duff's Mills, in said township.

The electors of that portion of the township of Kilbuck, residing within the following described boundaries, and by an order of Court made and to be hereafter known as precinct No. 1 of said township; beginning at a point of the division line between Kilbuck and Ohio townships about 3 miles to the borough of Bellevue on the east; thence along the line of the borough of Bellevue about one mile and a quarter to the Ohio river on the south; thence along the Ohio river to Tom's Run on the west about a mile and a quarter to the place of beginning; and further, the Court order and decree that the place of holding general, special and township elections in said precinct No. 1 shall be at the school house No. 3 in Emsworth, in said precinct.

And further, the Court do order and decree that precinct No. 2 shall be and embrace the residue of Kilbuck township, and that the place of holding general, special and township elections for said precinct No. 2 shall be at the Public School house at Glenfield, in said precinct, being of said place where the election in said township has heretofore been held for the said township.

The electors of Franklin township to meet at the house occupied by Isaac Neely, in said township.

The electors of Marshall township to meet at the store house of James Neely, in said township.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same that that part of Reserve township known and described as follows be annexed to the city of Allegheny; beginning at the centres of Spring Garden avenue and Wickline's Lane; thence along said Wickline's Lane to the Troy Hill Road; thence along said Troy Hill Road to Lowrie's Lane; thence along Lowrie's lane to a point where A. N. Burchfield's east line continued northwardly would intersect said Lowrie's lane; thence by said prolongation to A. N. Burchfield's east line southwardly to the continuation of Lowrie street; thence west along said Lowrie street to the city line; thence by said city line northwesterly to Spring Garden avenue and Wickline's to the place of beginning.

Approved by the Governor, April 4, 1872. The electors residing within the above mentioned boundaries, to meet at the house of Damas Lutz, in the Seventh ward, Allegheny city.

The electors of Reserve township to meet at the house of Michael Wagenheiser in said township.

The electors of the township of Baldwin, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House in the village of Bloomsville, said township; second precinct to meet at the Public School house in said precinct, in said township.

By order of Court made March 21, 1872, the place of holding elections in the North End District is changed from the School House opposite Flocker's rope walk, to the House of Michael Smith, on the Allegheny and Perrysville Plank Road, on the farm of Stephen Mercer.

The electors of McClure township to meet at School House No. 1, Back Lane, in said township.

The electors of Snowden township to meet at the house of Peter Boyer, in said township.

The electors of South Fayette township to meet at the House of H. Hayes, on the farm of G. Y. Coulter, in said township.

The electors of North Fayette township to meet at the house formerly occupied by Francis Jamison, at Rogers Mills, in said township.

The electors of Pine township to meet at School House No. 4 in said township.

The electors of McCandless township to meet at the house of Frank Morrison in said township.

The electors of West Deer township to meet at the Public School House at the mouth of Bailey's Run.

The electors of East Deer township to meet at the School House at the mouth of Bailey's Run in said township.

The electors of Fawn township to meet at School House No. 2 in said township.

The electors of Neville township to meet at the house of John H. Hamilton in said township.

The electors of Crescent township to meet at the house of [illegible] in said township.

The electors of Leet township to meet at the house of James McTaggart in said township.

The electors of Ross township, precinct No. 1, to meet at the house of Jesse Plankerton, on the Gerty's Run Road, in said township. Precinct No. 2 to meet at the public house of James Gray, known as Gerty's Five Mile House, on the Perrysville Road, in said township.

The electors of that portion of the township of Indiana residing within the following described boundaries, and by an order of the Court made and to be hereafter known as Precinct No. 1 of said township: Beginning at corner of tracts Nos. 56 and 57 on the south line of tract No. 47, in Cunningham's district of depreciation lands; thence west along the division line between tracts Nos. 47 and 57, to the northwestern corner of tract No. 47; thence south along the westwardly line of tract No. 47 to the corner of tracts Nos. 46 and 47; thence west along the division line between tracts Nos. 46, 45, 44, 43, 60 and 62, on the one side, and 57, 58, 59, 61 and 63 on the other side, to the line of tract No. 78; thence south along the division line between and common to tracts Nos. 78, 65, 40, 27 and 23 on the one side, and Nos. 62, 64, 41, 26 and 24 on the other side, to the northwest corner of tract No. 21; thence west along the division line between tracts Nos. 21, 20, 10, 11 and 12, on the other side, and Nos. 23, 22, 19, 18 and 17 on the other side, to the east side of tract No. 16; thence south by the dividing line between tracts Nos. 12, 16 and 13, to the north line of the Borough of Sharpsburg; thence by the line of the Borough of Sharpsburg aforesaid, to the east line of tract No. 14; thence north along the east line of Shaler township; thence by the line of Shaler township to the line of Hampton township; thence east by the line of Hampton township to the line of West Deer township; thence south by the line of West Deer township and East Deer township to the place of beginning, to meet at the Tavern of Andrew Miller in said Precinct No. 1 of Indiana township.

And the remainder of said township of Indiana and bounded by the said above boundaries, and bounded by East Deer township, the Allegheny river, the Borough of Sharpsburg and Precinct No. "1" aforesaid, shall hereafter be known as Precinct No. "2," and the electors to meet at Pearson's School House, in said Precinct No. "2" of Indiana township.

The electors of Shaler township, Precinct No. 1, to meet at the Public School House No. 1, in said township, and by act of Assembly approved May 18, 1871, the boundary line of said first precinct of Shaler township and the Borough of Millvale, shall be changed as follows, to wit: After continuing along the lands of Wm. Sample, Sr., it shall extend to the Evergreen Plank road; thence following the meanderings of said plank road to its intersection with the Butler Plank Road; thence southerly in a direct line to the low water mark in the Allegheny River.

Precinct No. 2 to meet at Shaw's Mills in said precinct of Shaler township.

The electors of Crescent township to meet at the School House in Shousetown.

The electors of Hampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Peters in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the house of James Moles in said township.

The electors of Richland township to meet at the Public School House at Bakerstown.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at the Public School House at Natrona, in said township.

The electors of that portion of the first precinct of the township of Robinson residing within the following described boundaries, and by an order of Court made and to be hereafter known as the borough of Chartiers: Beginning at the upper end of Stone wall on Chartiers creek, near line of Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad; thence south 8½° east 111 65-100 perches to a hickory on line of lands of Jos. Cubbage; thence by lands of same south 61°, west 58 4-100 perches to a post; thence by lands of Jacob Doolittle south 30° west 61 3-10 perches to a post; thence by same south 21¼° east 90 perches to a post in the road; thence by lands of Levi Brannen and Russel Errett south 57¼° west 57½ perches to a post; thence by said Errett's land south 67° west 46 perches to a post; thence by lands of Robert Bell south 72° west 10¾ perches to a Black oak, to lands of Mansfield Coal & Lime Company; and thence by same and lands of said Robert Bell, north 52½° west 86 perches to a Walnut tree, near bend in Chartiers creek; thence by channel of said Chartiers creek to the place of beginning, to meet at the Public School in said borough of Chartiers.

And the residue of said 1st Precinct of Robinson township not described or embraced in the said above boundaries of the borough of Chartiers, the electors to meet as heretofore at the Public House formerly kept by Eli Wycoff, now being in "the borough of Chartiers;" the electors of Precinct No. 2 of Robinson township to meet at the house of John F. Serip.

The electors of that portion of Scott township, precinct No. 1, residing within the following described boundaries, by an order of Court made and to be hereafter known as "the Borough of Mansfield:" Beginning in the centre of Chartiers Creek at a point where Main avenue (formerly the Noblestown Plank Road) crosses said Chartiers Creek, running thence (up) along the centre of said Chartiers creek a southwardly course the distance of 88 68-100 perches; thence south 2½° east 88 85-100 perches to the south-east corner of J. L. Marshall's ground; thence north 84° east 117 perches to the south-east corner of John L. McCullough's land; thence north 6° west 13 1-100 perches to lands of Jacob Cook; thence north 37¼° east 86 perches to a post; thence north 16° 9' west 105 40-100 perches to the south-west corner of R. Smythe's ground on M. B. Brown's line; thence north 63¼° east 25 perches to a post; thence north 16° 59' west 21 17-100 perches to a post on M. B. Brown's line; thence north 64¾° east 18 perches to corner of M. B. Brown's land on line of D. Shawhan's land; thence north 50° 14' west 106 8-100 perches to the centre of Chartiers Creek aforesaid; thence (up) along the centre of said Chartiers Creek, passing the bridge at the foot of Chestnut street, to the "Iron Bridge" at the foot of Main avenue aforesaid 204 20-100 perches to the place of beginning; to meet at the Public School House in said borough of Mansfield.

And the residue of said 1st precinct of Scott township not described or embraced in the said above boundaries of the borough of Mansfield, the electors to meet as heretofore at the Public School House now in the borough of Mansfield.

Precinct No. 2 of Scott township the electors to meet at the Public House kept by Thomas Alderson, on the old Washington road, in said township.

At which time and place the qualified electors as aforesaid will, by ballot, vote for

One person for Governor of the State.
One person for Supreme Judge of the State.
One person for Auditor General of the State.
Three persons for Congressmen at large for the State.
Fourteen persons for Delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention for the State.
One person for Congress for the Twenty-second District.
One person for Congress for the Twenty-third District.
One person for President Judge for the county.
One person for Law Judge for the county.
Seven persons for Members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, being one person from the First District, one person from the Second District, and five persons from the Third District.
One person for County Sheriff.
One person for County Clerk of Courts.
One person for County Clerk of Orphan's Court.
One person for County Recorder.
One person for County Register.
One person for County Commissioner.
One person for County Director of the Poor.
Six persons for Delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

Given under my hand at my office in Pittsburgh, this 14th day of September, A. D. 1872, in the ninety-seventh year of the Independence of the United States.

HUGH S. FLEMING,
SHERIFF.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 14, 1872.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. A. SLEE, No. 264 PENN STREET.—Longer in the practice of Special and Chronic Diseases than any physician in the city so advertising. All forms of venereal diseases cured in the most thorough and satisfactory manner. Spermatorrhœa or nervous debility, producing blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, noises in the head, indigestion, despondency, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, and which unfit the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing consumption and insanity, are permanently cured. Long standing constitutional diseases skillfully treated, and the effects of mercury completely eradicated.

The Doctor gives particular attention to female complaints, Sterility, Amenorrhœa, Menorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, and all irregularities giving annoyance and trouble. A medical pamphlet is published in plain language on venereal diseases sent by mail for two stamps. Correspondence strictly confidential. Hours—9 A. M. to 8 P. M., Sundays excepted. Pittsburgh Medical Institute, 276 Penn street.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Drs. Jordan and Davieson.

Beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their HEAD OFFICE,

1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

Just published: PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PREMATURE DECAY, being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the great Institute of Anatomy, 807 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to which is added an important essay on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from actual practice. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps. Address DRS. JORDON & DAVIESON, 1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

All letters will receive immediate attention. Address 1625 FILBERT STREET, Philadelphia.

Speedily Cured.---All Forms

of Venereal, Private and Nervous disease at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal weakness and impotency, as the result of self-abuse or excess in mature years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory, and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are permanently cured. Persons afflicted with these or any other delicate, intricate or long standing constitutional complaint should give the Doctor a trial; he never fails. Medicines supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential. This Institute was established for the express purpose of supplying the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and is not to be classed with the numerous quacks and impostors that infest all large cities. The proprietors have made the treatment of private and special diseases the study of their lives, and can refer to thousands all over the country that have been benefitted and cured by their treatment. No matter how difficult or long standing your case may be, if curable, after a personal examination they will frankly tell you; remember, they have cured many cases given up by other physicians.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible, it is best to visit the city for personal consultation, or address,

GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays by appointment.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted, or money refunded. Has Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of 20 years standing in this city, and has cured over 15,000 cases.

For circulars, etc. address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Office hours from 8 to 12 M., from 1 to 3, and 6 to 8 P. M., Sundays excepted.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS superb Hair Dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces IMMEDIATELY a splendid Black or natural Brown, leaves the hair clean, soft and beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 BOND STREET, New York.
oc2-127-MWF-T

ON MARRIAGE—HAPPY RELIEF for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.
au10:w58 d&S

MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD! "Books for the Million!" Who may marry who not, Why? Impediments, causes and cure Every father, mother, young man and young woman should read them. 105 pages. Sent in SEALED ENVELOPE; 15 cents each; both for 25 cents.
Address DR. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ORDINANCES.

[No. 114.]

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Herron avenue, from Center avenue to Iowa street.

WHEREAS, It appears that a majority in interest has petitioned for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Herron avenue, from Center avenue to Iowa street; therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Herron avenue, from Center avenue to Iowa street, and to let the same in the manner directed by an Act concerning Streets, approved January 6th, 1864, and the several supplements thereto, and Ordinances of Councils relative to the same.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 19th day of August, A. D., 1872.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. B. NEGLEY,
President pro tem. of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded Sept. 4, 1872, in Ordinance Book, Vol. 3, page 248.

[No. 111.]

AN ORDINANCE—Granting Epping, Carpenter & Co., right to erect a frame building.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That Epping, Carpenter & Co. be and are hereby authorized to erect frame addition to their work shops, 24x32 feet, two stories high, at corner of Penn avenue and Thirty-second street.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance, or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils this 5th day of August, A. D. 1872.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
H. W. OLIVER, JR.,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded in Ordinance Book, Vol. 3, page 246, Aug. 23, 1872.

[No. 110.]

AN ORDINANCE—Granting John McCarren right to erect an iron clad shed on Boyd street above Watson.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That privilege be and is hereby granted John McCarren to erect an iron-clad building on Boyd street, above Watson street, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 5th day of August, A. D. 1872.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
H. W. OLIVER, JR.,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded in Ordinance Book, Vol. 3, page 246, Aug. 23, 1872.

[No. 108.]

AN ORDINANCE—To Amend an Ordinance, passed July 29th, 1872 authorizing the construction of a 20 inch pipe Sewer on Exchange alley.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That an ordinance authorizing the construction of a 20 inch pipe Sewer on Exchange alley from Ninth to Tenth streets, passed July 29, 1872, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read "the construction of a 20 inch pipe Sewer on Exchange alley from Garrison alley to Tenth street Sewer."

SEC. 2. That an Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as it affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 5th day of August, A.D. 1872.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
H. W. OLIVER, JR.,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded in Ordinance Book, Vol. 3, page 245, August 19, 1872.

[No. 107.]

AN ORDINANCE—To Amend an Ordinance, passed July 29, 1872, authorizing the construction of a three feet brick sewer on Thirty-sixth street from Butler street to the Allegheny river.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That an Ordinance authorizing the construction of a three feet brick Sewer on Thirty-sixth street from Butler street to the Allegheny river, passed July 29th, 1872, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read "the construction of a three feet brick sewer on Thirty-sixth street from Butler street to connect with the stone culvert at Smallman street."

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 5th day of August, A. D. 1872.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
H. W. OLIVER, JR.,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded in Ordinance Book, Vol. 3, page 245, Aug. 19, 1872.

[No. 109.]

AN ORDINANCE—To Amend an Ordinance, passed July 8th, 1872, authorizing the Grading and Paving of Reed alley, from Erin street to Kirkpatrick street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That the Ordinance authorizing the Grading and Paving of Reed alley, from Erin street to Kirkpatrick street, passed July 8th, 1872, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read Grading and Paving of an alley from Erin street to Kirkpatrick street parallel to and between centre avenue and Wylie avenue, Eleventh ward.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 5th day of August, A.D. 1872.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Common Council.
H. W. OLIVER, JR.,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 3, page 246, Aug. 19, 1872.

[No. 118.]

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the Opening of Hacket street, from Fifth avenue to Frazier street.

WHEREAS, An Ordinance authorizing the opening of Hacket street, from Fifth avenue to Frazier street was passed on the 26th day of February, 1872, which Ordinance was declared void; and

WHEREAS, It appears that a majority in interest has petitioned for the opening of said street between the points above named; therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open Hacket street, from Fifth avenue to Frazier street, in accordance with the authorized plan in the City Engineer's Office, the damages caused thereby and the benefits to pay the same to be assessed and collected in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act concerning Streets and Sewers in the City of Pittsburgh," approved January 6th, 1864, and the several supplements thereto.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 19th day of August, A. D. 1872.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. B. NEGLEY,
President pro tem. of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded in Ordinance Book, Vol. 3, page, 250, 4th day of September, 1872.

[No. 117.]

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the vacation of Hiland avenue through property belonging to the city.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That Hiland avenue be and is hereby vacated so far as said avenue extends through the property recently purchased by the City of Pittsburgh for the purpose of building reservoirs.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 19th day of August, A. D. 1872.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. B. NEGLEY,
President pro tem. of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTERS,
Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded in Ordinance Book, Vol. 3, page 249, September 4, 1872.

[No. 113.]

AN ORDINANCE—Repealing an Ordinance authorizing the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Seventeenth street, from Penn avenue to Allegheny river.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That the Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance authorizing the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Seventeenth street, from Penn avenue to Allegheny river," passed in Councils July 29, A. D. 1872, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 19th day of August, A. D. 1872.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Common Council.
W. B. NEGLEY,
President pro tem. of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded in Ordinance Book, Vol. 3, page 247, September 4, 1872.

[No. 119.]

AN ORDINANCE—Granting H. A. Alter right to erect an iron clad.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That H. A. Alter be and he is hereby granted the right to erect an iron clad building in rear of 1011 Penn avenue, on Mulberry alley, to be used as a tin manufactory, one story high, 20x30 feet.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 19th day of August, A. D. 1872.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. B. NEGLEY,
President pro tem. of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded in Ordinance Book, Vol. 3, page 250, September 4, 1872.

[No. 116.]

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the opening of Bates street, from Second avenue to Wilmot street.

WHEREAS, It appears that a majority in interest has petitioned for the opening of Bates street, from Second avenue to Wilmot street; therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open Bates street, from Second avenue to Wilmot street, the damages caused thereby and the benefits to pay the same to be assessed and collected in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act concerning Streets and Sewers in the City of Pittsburgh," approved January 6th, 1864, and the several supplements thereto.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 19th day of August, A. D. 1872.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. B. NEGLEY,
President pro tem. of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 3, page 249, September 4, 1870.

[No. 112.]

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the Grading, Paving and Curbing of 17th street, from Penn avenue to A. V. R. R.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Seventeenth street from Penn avenue to Allegheny Valley Railroad, and to let the same in the manner directed by an act concerning streets, approved January 6th, 1864, and the several supplements thereto, and Ordinances of Councils relative to the same.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 19th day of August, A. D., 1872.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. B. NEGLEY,
President pro tem. of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded in Ord. Book, vol. 3, page 247, September 4, 1872.

[No. 115.]

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the Grading of Bates street, from Second avenue to Wilmot street.

WHEREAS, It appears that a majority in interest has petitioned for the Grading of Bates street, from Second avenue to Wilmot street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the Grading of Bates street, from Second avenue to Wilmot street, and to let the same in the manner directed by an Act concerning streets, approved January 6th, 1864, and the several supplements thereto, and Ordinances of Councils relative to the same.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 19th day of August, A. D. 1872.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. B. NEGLEY,
President pro tem. of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded in Ordinance Book, Vol. 3, page 248, September 4, 1872.

Akron Sewer Pipe Co.

OFFICE, WAREHOUSE AND YARD:

Cor. Penn Ave. and Tenth St.,

PITTSBURGH, PA., AND

65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny City, Pa.,

Manufacture Highly Vitrified

WATER AND SEWER PIPE,

both Ring and Socket, from 1 to 24 inch caliber, with Elbows, Branches, Curves, Slants and Traps for each size. Also, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Flues, Chimney Tops, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Grate and Boiler Tile, Lawn Vases, Hydraulic Cement, &c.

C. G. McMILLEN,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENT.
Send or call for Price List.

PEOPLES' SAVINGS BANK

OF ALLEGHENY.

Corner of Federal and Lacock Streets.

CAPITAL.......... $100,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Open from 6 to 8 o'clock Saturday evenings to receive deposits.

SAMUEL H. HARTMAN, President.
E. P. YOUNG, Cashier.
S. C. SCHOYER, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS:
Samuel H. Hartman, Robert Forrester,
R. B. Megraw, J. C. Patterson,
S. B. Smith, Samuel Dyer,
Richard Jenkinson, W. H. Burt,
W. G. Gibson

79. 79.

R. A. HALL,

Human and Artificial Hair Goods

AND TOILET ARTICLES.

We are always receiving new goods and all the latest styles as soon as they are out. Also, a good stock of everything in the Real and Imitation Hair line can be found at 79 Fifth avenue, nearly opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. Ladies and Children's Hair Dressed and Shampooed, either at the store or at their residence, by female hair workers. Switches and Curls made of combings.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases of over 20 years standing. Sold by all druggists. Price $1.00. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Agents, 45 Wood street Pittsburgh.
mv21:60-TTHS

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—AFTER June 2d, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	3:30am	Mail Train	1:05am
Mail Train	7:55am	Fast Line	1:35am
Cincinnati Ex.	12:50pm	Cincinnati Ex.	2:05am
Phila. Ex.	5:10pm	Southern Ex.	9:10am
Fast Line	7:10pm	Thro' Pass'ger	1:35pm
LOCAL.		Pacific Express	2:05pm
Homewood Ac. No. 1	6:10am	Way Passenger	9:00pm
Wall's No. 1	6:30am	LOCAL.	
Wall's No. 2	7:55am	Wall's No. 1	6:20am
Wall's No. 3	10:20am	Homewood Ac.	7:28am
Wall's No. 4	11:50am	Brinton Accom. No. 1	7:50am
Johnstown Ac.	4:05pm	Wall's No. 2	8:20am
Brinton Accom. No. 1	4:45pm	Wall's No. 3	10:05am
Braddock's Ac'n No. 1	5:30pm	Wall's No. 4	1:20pm
Wall's No. 5	6:30pm	Wall's No. 5	3:30pm
Brinton Accom. No. 2	9:00pm	Wall's No. 6	5:50pm
Wall's Ac. No. 7	11:05pm	Johnstown Ac.	6:50pm
		Braddock's Ac'n No. 2	7:00pm
		Brinton Accom. No. 3	11:10pm

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express and Brinton Accommodation No. 3 leave daily.

All other trains daily except Sunday.

PACIFIC EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 1:30 A. M., arrives at Harrisburg 9:35 A. M.; Philadelphia 1:20 P. M.; Baltimore 1:15 P. M.; Washington 3:40 P. M.; New York 4:20 P. M.

CINCINNATI EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 12:50 P. M., arrives at Harrisburg 10:15 P. M.; Philadelphia 2:40 A. M.; Baltimore 2:15 A. M.; Washington 5:50 A. M.; New York, 6:10 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 5:10 P. M., arrives at Harrisburg 2:40 A. M.; Philadelphia 6:50 A. M.; New York, 10:14 A. M.

FAST LINE, leaving Pittsburgh at 7:10 P. M., arrives at Harrisburg 3:20 A. M.; Philadelphia 7:00 A. M.; Baltimore 7:00 A. M.; Washington 10 A. M.; New York, 10:14 A. M.

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 A. M., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 A. M. Returning, leave Pittsburgh at 12:30 P. M., and arrive at Wall's Station at 9:05 P. M.; Leave Pittsburgh 9:30 P. M.; arrive at Brinton's at 10:20 P. M.

CITY TICKET OFFICE.

For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a City Ticket Office at No. 78 Fifth street, corner of Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal stations on the road can be procured, at any hour of the day or evening, at the same rates as are charged at the depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by the Excelsior Baggage Express Co. on orders left at the Ticket office.

THOS. E. WATT, Agent,
78 Fifth avenue,
or WM. B. STOREY, Agent,
Union Depot.
A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager, Philadelphia, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON & BALTIMORE RAILROAD. CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE. On and after Sunday, August 18, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, as follows:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Through Mail	6:00am	McKeesport Ac-comm'n No. 1	6:40am
Braddock's Ac.	6:30am	Braddock's Ac. No. 1	7:55am
Mixed Way	9:00am	West Newton Ac.	8:30am
McKeesport comm'n No. 1	11:40am	Confluence	10:40am
Confluence	3:30pm	McKeesport Ac-comm'n No. 2	2:05pm
West Newton Ac.	4:35pm	Mixed Way	5:20pm
Braddock's Ac.	5:30pm	Through Mail	5:55pm
McKeesport Ac-comm'n No. 2	6:15pm	Braddock's Ac. No. 2	7:25pm
McKeesport Ac-comm'n No. 3	11:00pm	McKeesport Ac-comm'n No. 3	9:00pm
Sunday Church Train	1:00pm	Sunday Church Train	10:05am

* Sunday only.

All other trains daily except Sunday.

Through Mail and Confluence Accommodation make connection at Broad Ford and Connellsville for Mt. Pleasant and Uniontown.

THROUGH MAIL MAKES CONNECTIONS AT BRIDGEPORT FOR BEDFORD SPRINGS.

CENTRAL TICKET OFFICE.

For the convenience of Citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore Railway Company have opened a Central Ticket Office at 43 Fifth avenue, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, in First National Bank Building, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to all points on the line of the P., W. & B. Railway can be procured, at any hour of the day or evening at same rates as are charged at Depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by W. Armstrong's Baggage Express, on orders left at this office.

For further information apply to
W. B. BROBST, Agent.
Passenger Agent, No. 43 Fifth avenue.
E. K. HYNDMAN,
General Superintendent,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY. From June 2d, 1872, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58am	Pacific Express	1:13am
Cl. & Wh'g M'l	6:42am	Wheeling Ex.	10:53am
Erie & Yo. Ex.	7:13am	Chicago Express	12:23pm
Chicago Mail	7:23am	Ch. & St. L. Ex.	4:18pm
Pacific Express	9:43am	Cleveland Ex.	4:43pm
Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	2:23pm	Erie & Yo. Ex.	5:33pm
Chicago Express	2:43pm	Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	6:53pm
Wellsville Ex.	3:13pm	Chicago Mail	7:53pm
Erie Express	4:13pm	Fast Line	8:23pm
DEPART FROM ALLEGH'Y.		ARRIVE IN ALLEGHENY.	
Beaver Falls Ac.	6:53am	Leetsdale Accom	6:53am
Leetsdale Accom	10:23am	Beaver Falls Ac.	8:03am
Leetsdale Accom	11:53am	Enon Accom	8:43am
Leetsdale Accom	2:23pm	New Castle Ac.	10:23am
Enon Accom	3:58pm	Leetsdale Accom	12:43pm
Leetsdale Accom	5:20pm	Beaver Falls Ac.	2:23pm
Beaver Falls Ac	6:13pm	Leetsdale Accom	4:23pm
Leetsdale Accom	11:00pm	Leetsdale Accom	5:43pm
Fair Oaks Sunday church	12:48pm	Fair Oaks Sunday church	9:58am
		Chicago Express arrives daily.	

Fast Line leaves daily. Mondays excepted. Pacific Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.

All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD. NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, July 15, 1872, THREE THROUGH TRAINS daily (except Sunday) will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in Western and Central New York.

	LEAVES.	ARRIVES.
Day Express	7:10am	8:35pm
Night Express	10:40pm	6:35am
Mail	1:50am	1:55pm
First Hulton Accommodation	6:40am	6:30am
First Soda Works Accom'on	9:50pm	8:05am
Parnassus Acc mmodation	11:45am	3:10pm
Brady's Bend Accommoda'n	3:25pm	10:30am
Second Hulton Accommoda'n	5:00pm	8:55am
Second Soda Works Accom'n	6:00pm	5:45pm
Third Hulton Accommoda'n	8:30pm	7:20pm
Special Parker Train (Sunday)	7:10am	6:35pm

A Special Sunday train leaves Pittsburgh every Sunday at 7:10 am, arriving at Parker at 11:25 am. Returning, leaves Parker at 4:40 pm and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8:35 pm.

Church train to and from Soda Works (Sundays) arrives at Pittsburgh 9:50 am and leaves at 12:50 pm.

Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on night Express trains between Pittsburgh and Titusville, through coaches on Day Express trains between Pittsburgh and Brocton.

Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets, and Local Tickets can be procured at the Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue, and at the Union Depot.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen. Sup't., Pittsburgh.
JAS. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, Pan-Handle Route.

After June 2d, 1872, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City time.

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58am	Southern Ex.	1:13am
Columbus Mail	7:43am	McDonald Ac.	6:38am
Steub'ville Ac.	9:53am	Wash. Accom.	8:53am
Pacific Express	9:43am	Steubenville Ac.	10:23am
McDonald Ac.	11:53am	Cincinnati Ex.	12:23pm
Southern Ex.	1:53pm	McDonald Ac.	3:13pm
Steubenville Ac.	4:28pm	Columbus Mail	5:28pm
McDonald Ac.	6:13pm	Fast Line	8:23pm
Sunday Church train	12:58pm	Sunday Church train	10:03am

5:15 pm Southern Express will leave daily.

12:53 pm Cincinnati Express will arrive daily.

All other Trains will run daily, except Sundays.

Trains on Chartiers Railroad will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Washington Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:53 am and Steubenville Accommodation leaving Pittsburgh at 4:28 P. M., and will connect at Mansfield with Washington Accommodation arriving in Pittsburgh at 8:53 am, and Mail Train due in Pittsburgh at 5:28 pm.

Sleeping Cars, without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. On and after Monday, June 3d, 1872, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will leave from and arrive at the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows, (Allegheny time):

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Springdale No. 1	6:35am	Mail	6:50am
Freeport No. 1	8:35am	Freeport No. 1	9:25am
Express	10:30am	Claremont Ac.	11:20am
Claremont Ac.	1:18pm	Springdale No. 1	2:45pm
Freeport No. 2	3:35pm	Express	3:35pm
Mail	5:35pm	Freeport No. 2	4:30pm
Springdale No. 2	6:20pm	Springdale No. 2	6:35pm

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 8:20 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:30 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:30 P. M., and arrives at Freeport at 2:50 P. M.

The 6:50 A. M. train and 3:35 P. M. train from Allegheny City make direct connection for Butler.

For further information apply to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

Local Tickets to all important stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager, Philadelphia, Pa.
ROBT. NEILSON,
Superintendent, Blairsville.

ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

WEST POINT

BOILER WORKS,

No. 13 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Have on hand and for sale LOCOMOTIVE and TUBULAR OIL BOILERS, and also to order STEAM BOILERS of all kinds. Also, SHEET IRON WORK of all descriptions.

Watson & Munroe.

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.

N. SNYDER & CO.,

Manufacturers of STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, SETTLING PANS, PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.

Corner Second Avenue and Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

INDUSTRIAL WORKS,

Corner Point Alley and Duquesne Street,

(NEAR THE POINT,)

HUGH M. BOLE,

PROPRIETOR,

Manufacturer of Steamboat and Stationary Engines of all kinds.

Special attention is invited to their new Stationary Oil Well Engine and Portable Boiler, 15 horse power. Castings of all kinds can be had on short notice and warranted to be of the best metals.

Fort Pitt Boiler, Still and Tank WORKS.

D. W. C. CARROLL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Tubular, Double-flued Tubular Fire Box and Cylinder Steam Boilers, Oil Stills and Oil Tanks, Chimneys, Breeching, and Ash Pans, Settling Pans, Salt Pans and Condensers, Steam Pipes, Gasometers and Iron Bridges Prison Doors and Coal Shutes.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:

COR. SECOND, THIRD, SHORT AND LIBERTY STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

Charles H. Onions,

Rolling Mill Machinery and Castings, Furnace and Floor Plates, Ore Crushers, &c., Stoves, Hollow Ware and General Castings.

Cor. Twentieth and Railroad Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

LIME.—300 bbls Cleveland Lime, 300 bbls Fremont Lime, for sale
J. B. CANFIELD.

OUR SOLDIER VISITORS.

(Continued from First Page)

that they should have front seats, and realize als the justice and gratitude of their country-men. Yours truly,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

CONFEDERATE'S WON'T BE TAKEN IN.

Gen. Archer, of New York, presented a communication from some Confederate soldiers, which was read as follows:

To the Soldiers and Sailors in Convention assembled at Pittsburgh, September 17, 1872.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 7, 1872.

BROTHERS: We, the undersigned, have fought against you in the late war, through differences of opinion and other causes, and now feel the necessity at this time of preserving peace and harmony throughout our glorious Republic, and of erasing all differences caused by this late war, which would never have occurred had it not been for the encouragement and promises of assistance held out to us by this lame party who are now striving to renew the old issue, and that Horace Greeley, we have every reason to believe, has been more or less responsible for the many calamities and misfortunes to which our people have suffered. We cannot consistently, though Democrats, abide by the decision of the Baltimore Convention, as we are well aware that that Convention had no representatives from our State, that none of our prominent leaders were in sympathy with it, and that we consider that it was under the control entirely of the mercenaries of Horace Greeley, who has been our enemy for the last thirty years. That Gen. Grant's magnanimity to Gen. Lee and the Confederate soldiers, and his efforts and success in making laws to wipe out all differences, and to have happiness and peace restored to us by his wise, just and humane policy, has done much to endear him to us. We feel that in this hour of our Republic's crisis that it is our duty to show the people of the United States that we accept the result of the war, and feel the necessity of showing practically that we are in earnest, and worthy of being called loyal citizens of the United States. That to such as Greeley and Brown who attempt or presume to use us for anything antagonistic to our principles, we desire to state emphatically, that we will not permit it. We but express the sentiments of our people, who feel that in the success of General Grant in the coming campaign, the happiness and prosperity of our people depends, and the safety and integrity of the whole republic is secured. To the Convention we desire to state that our action in the coming campaign will show our loyalty. Fraternally yours,

GEO. GOLDEN, Louisana,
THOS. ALEXANDER, "
ABRAHAM JOHNSON, "
GEO. W. ROCHE, Georgia,
THOS. COLGATE, "
WALTER SCOTT, Missouri,
JAS. STEPHENS, Texas,

And 783 others.

The Band then played again.

At the conclusion of the reading of the letter, there was another succession of cheers, the Band played "Dixie," and then they suddenly changed to "John Brown," which brought the audience to their feet and the song was sung through by the audience.

The cheers were again renewed, and General Hawley endeavored to secure order by calling out "Attention," and finally used the old rallying cry, "Attention Battalion," which was the signal for an increase in the enthusiasm. Finally order was restored and Chairman Hawley called for the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization.

GEN. HARTRANFT CALLED OUT.

Then came cries for "Hartranft," "Hartranft," which continued for several moments, until Gen. Hartranft was introduced. For fully five minutes, the cheers and music, waving of handkerchiefs, clapping of hands, and cries of "Hartranft" continued uninterruptedly. When the excitement had somewhat subsided, General Hartranft came forward and spoke as follows:

Comrades, I thank you for this demonstration, not for myself, but for the Republican cause (Cheers.) It is no more credit to me than when we were fighting in the front, and regiment after regiment was going forward, you kept your eye upon the colors. (Cheers.) Not upon the man who carried them; because when he fell another took his place. So in this contest keep your eye well on the colors, and we will win *this* contest as we have frequently won in the field. (Cheers.)

GEN. LOGAN PERMANENT PRESIDENT.

Gen. Archer come forward and said:

Mr. President—In the behalf of the Committee on Permanent Organization I have the honor and pleasure to present as our unanimous choice for President of this convention, Gen. John A. Logan of Illinois.

Another round of cheers and cries for "Logan."

COMMITTEE ON ESCORT.

The chair then appointed as the committee to escort Gen. Logan to the chair, Gen. S. L. Woodford of New York, Capt. A. T. Moppin of Virginia, and Private Jacob Burnell, (colored) of Philadelphia.

HUNTING GENERAL LOGAN.

The committee returned, and then came more loud calls for music—a hundred delegates calling for "Marching Through Georgia," which was responded to by the band, the audience as before joining in the chorus. After the song again there were loud calls for Logan, and the chairman came forward and said: "Gentlemen, General Logan is not in the house, as I——"

Voices from the parquette, "Yes, he is; there he is!" Chairman Hawley—"Then hand him up here." (Cheers and laughter).

THE PRESIDENT ENTERS.

At this instant there was observable a slight commotion at the right of the stage—a passage way was cleared, the music struck up, and a squad of soldiers headed by Gen. Logan and the committee, with banners flying and accompanied by a band, came in, his entrance being made, the signal for another grand outburst. Amid the excitement the committee stepped forward, introduced Gen. Logan to the temporary Chairman, and then Capt Moppin, of Virginia, stepping forward, said: "Comrades, I have the honor of presenting to you Gen. John A. Logan, of Illinois, who has been unanimously chosen as Permanent President of this Convention." (Great cheering.)

GENERAL JOHN A. LOGAN'S SPEECH.

After another salute from the band Gen. Logan commenced speaking, saying:

Comrades.—There is great credit due to this body of men who have done so much for this country as has been done by yourselves in connection with your associates during the late war. If there are any in this land who have a right to meet together and determine as to the course we shall pursue in reference to political matters, it does seem to me that the veteran soldiers of this country should rule this people. You have not met together, my comrades, as has been said by our enemies, to incite feelings in your breast against those in opposition to you politically—not for the purpose of making the breach wider and wider between our soldiers and our enemies, and not for the purpose of causing the "bloody chasm," as it has been denominated to grow deeper and deeper. But for the purpose of consulting together as to what is best to be done in order to preserve the great fruits of your labors, and the labors of the loyal people of this land. [Cheers.] Our country was said, prior to the late rebellion to be a free land; a free home was offered to all of every clime who desired to rest with us. But until your action produced certain results this land could not be called a free country. This land became free as one of the great results of the war in which you participated, and that freedom was brought about by your strong arm acting as the agent of the Government for the purpose of enforcing its laws and Constitution. It was not a free land then, but to-day, thank God, the same right that you have to meet together and decide as to your political course, and in reference to the affairs of this great nation; that same right belongs to every man, black or white, of any complexion or race, wherever he may be, in the confines of the United States of America. To-day every man is a free man, and a fellow-man alike. My country-men and fellow soldiers, I am glad to see the progress that is presented by the entire country to-day. It has been advancing since 1860, when the power of the Democratic party ceased and the power of the Republican party commenced. All the advance—all the progress which has been made by the people of this country is due to the loyal men of the country. Certainly, no man in this nation, whatever his politics may be—whosoever's cause he may be enlisted in, there is no man, I presume but what is proud of his position to-day. Our position among the nations of the earth is a proud one to-day, and has been brought about by the statesmanship of the party known as the Republican party of this land. [Cheers.] I do not intend to make a political speech of any length, but desire merely to say that we are here in order to accomplish an important work. I desire to call the attention of the veterans of this county to the position of things politically. We have a friend in the present President of the United States, Ulysses S. Grant. He is our candidate and standard bearer. He has associated with him Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, a statesman and an honest man in every sense of the word. [Cheers of "good."] Since the time of Washington and of Jackson no man has been slandered and so vilely abused as has this man—U. S. Grant. I call your attention to the fact that when Washington was President of the United States, after he had struggled seven years at the head of his little army and given us liberty; after he had done all this, then they assailed and maligned him in the same way as they have assailed and maligned our present President, Ulysses S. Grant. The same thing was done in Jackson's time. A company was organized against him in the Senate Chamber of the United States, by the Vice President and Senators in that body for the purpose of destroying Jackson as President—for the purpose of destroying his reputation. They even entered the sacred precincts of his family. But after a time the people began to know Jackson as they knew Washington, and he lives in the heart of the people. But his slanderers are rotting beneath the soil and are forgotten. (Applause.) So it will be with Grant. Make him President of the United States, and his defamers of to-day will lie cold and silent in the ground, and his name will pass down to posterity. People always will take the man by the hand when he is assaulted unjustly, unfairly, and dishonestly, as has been the present President of the United States. My fellow soldiers, you may say when Grant has been elected President for four more years, as he surely will be, when the present generation has passed away from this earth, when he himself lies silent in the tomb, he will live not only in the memory of soldiers, but in the memory of citizens and in the history of the United States, and in the history of the world; and as the ages pass away, and lets the shadow fall upon him, more brilliantly and more brightly will it illumine his character before the civilized world, as the history of one of the greatest heroes, soldiers and patriots that has ever lived in this land. [Applause.]

O! my fellow-countrymen, when the ides of November roll around, and the votes are again counted, if you will pass along the hedges and highways and byways, and streets of the great avenues of the land, you will find them strewn with the dead carcasses of the political hucksters from one end of the country to the other. (Cheers.) Carl Schurz the soldier—(cries of "no, no; not much.") Am I mistaken in saying such? ("Yes.") I always say so of any man who wore the United States uniform. As to whether he was a good soldier or not, I am not his historian. I refer that question to Mr. Greeley, who gives him a character, that you can read and inform yourselves. When I speak of him I only mention his name as connecting him with such men as Tipton, Trumbull and Sumner. All of these men—nor will I say one word to depreciate them—or their ability, or education—but I will say this, that in my judgment, they, claiming to be great men, believing it as fully as anyone, there can be no question about that, the concluded, if Grant was made President that the great men in the Senate, the great statesmen and learned orators of this land must of course control this administration, as they have other administrations; but when they went to Grant and said this must be done and that must be done, your Cabinet must be so and so, Grant said, "I am President of the United States of America." [Cheers and cries of "good."] They found that Grant would select his own Cabinet and do his own thinking—that whenever he desired their counsel he would ask for it, and not till then; and because they could not use him they conspired to destroy him; and in destroying him they propose to destroy the Republican party; and in destroying the Republican party, my countrymen, they destroy, in my judgment, all the hopes of mankind, the hopes of the people of this land, and the hopes of the people of every land—the hope of liberty, of prosperity and of progress, the hope of everything that makes a country great. (Cheers.)

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

At the conclusion of Gen. Logan's remarks the Committee on Permanent Organization presented a full report as follows:

The Committee on Permanent Organization have the honor to report and present the name of Gen. J. A. Logan, of Illinois, for Permanent Chairman of this Convention, and the following Vice Presidents and Secretaries:

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Massachusetts—Gen. Joseph H. Barnes, Col. C. G. Atwood. New Hampshire—Gen. S. G. Griffin, Gen. Walter Harriman. Connecticut—Col. C. L. Upham, Gen. H. W. Wessells. New York—Gen. James Jourdan, Gen. W. S. Hillyer. Pennsylvania—Gen. Joshua T. Owens, Gen. J. B. Sweitzer. New Jersey—Col. Wm. Ward, Col. J. Madison Drake. Indiana—Col. G. O. Behm, Maj. M. F. A. Hoffman. Delaware—Lieutenant Jas. Lewis, Lieutenant A. Van Dever. Ohio—Gen. G. M. Barber, Col. Bush. Maryland—Major George T. Castle, Col. H. Adreon. District Columbia—Col. Herman Selzson, A. A. Shissler. Illinois—Gen. J. C. Smith, Col. O. Stewart. Alabama—Gen. R. W. Healy, Col. C. Cadie, Jr. Texas—Gen. C. M. Hamilton.

SECRETARIES.

Massachusetts—General James F. Pickett and Captain George S. Merrill; Texas—Captain J. E. Whittlesey and Captain T. Finn; Georgia—Sergeant W. H. Thomas and George H. Stone; Florida—Captains E. M. Cheney and D. Egan; Louisiana—Captain F. Mowry and Oscar A. Rice; Mississippi—Chas. W. Clark and Major O. C. French; Tennessee—H. A. Ricks and Col. D. W. Glassie; Kentucky—Gen. C. P. Wilcox and Captain J. D. Eaton; West Virginia—Major M. D. Wright and Capt. B. B. Dorner; Iowa—Col. R. M. Litler and Captain J. McElroy; Virginia—Captains D. C. Cook and W. J. Johnson; Missouri—Col. J. A. Joyce and Capt. R. E. Bryan; Wisconsin—W. H. Walbridge; Michigan—Col. A. M. Edwards and General F. W. Swift; Illinois—Captains T. E. Lonergan and E. B. Sherman; Maryland—Captains J. R. King and R. Gross; Ohio—Col. W. E. Hinman; Indiana—B. S. Alexander and Gen. Reuben Williams; Delaware—Capt. E. C. Schrotenburgh and J. H. Myers; New Jersey—Major J. B. Boone and Col. L. C. Rice; Pennsylvania—Col. D. W. Jones and Gen. H. H. Bingham; New York—Sergt. Maj. Sherman Williams and Col. A. P. Ketchum; Connecticut—Lieut. C. A. Jewell and Major S. J. Corey; New Hampshire—General H. B. Fitres and Maj. Edwin Vaughn; District of Columbia—C. W. Goodrich and J. W. Jordan; Montana—Col. W. F. Scribner; California—Col. J. D. Wells and Capt. E. M. Stanton; Alabama—Col. O. D. Kinsman and Gen. Chas. W. Dustan.

ARRIVAL OF SENATOR WILSON.

The list was approved, and then there were renewed cheers for "Wilson." There was another stir at the right of the stage. A passage way again was cleared. The U. S. Marine Band entered in single file playing "Hail to the Chief," and filed to the front, followed by Senator Wilson and several friends. His entrance was the signal for deafening cheers. After the band had concluded they gave way and Gen. Logan tespped forward and said:

COMRADES AND FELLOW CITIZENS: I have the honor and proud pleasure of introducing to you at this time, your next Vice President (cheers) who will make a few remarks (Applause.) The applause continued for several minutes as Senator Wilson stood before the audience. After quiet had been restored, the Senator said:

SENATOR WILSON'S SPEECH.

Comrades and Fellow Citizens: I would say I am glad to look into your faces to-day, and am gratified to you for your generous reception. I am glad to see this representative assembly of the brave men who saved my country. [Cheers.] I know something of the origin of the great civil war; I know something of the self-sacrifice and devotion of the men who left their homes, fathers and mothers, sisters and brothers, wives and children, and bared their bosoms to the blows of the enemy. I know they were never inspired by hate, but by love of their country, and love of liberty. (Cheers.) And history will record the grand fact that the great uprising of the people in the spring of 1861 was an uprising of patriotism and not an uprising of hate or vengeance. (Cries of "good," "good,") You loved your country, your whole country. You loved the people of your county—the people of the whole country, and through these four years of blood you labored on and struggled on in victory and in defeat alike inspired by lofty patriotism, never actuated by vengeance. But to-day we meet here to do something more; to perpetuate what you were on the battlefield, and that, too, for the country, and not for the aggrandizement of any set of men on the earth. Gentlemen, it was my privilege, during those four years of bloody strife, to act as Chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate [cheers], and I am proud to say to-day that in all the legislation of Congress, in all the confirmation of the many thousands that come before us we always endeavored to do justice to the men who were fighting for the country and we never asked the question what their political sentiments were. (Cheers.) I know something of the self-sacrificing spirit of the men who went to the field, fought, bled and many of whom died to save their country. But, gentlemen, while I would perpetuate no feeling of hate, while I would be generous and magnanimous and loving to all portions of my countrymen, God willing, I would never forget the self sacrificing patriotism and heroic valor of the men who fought to save the country. [Cheers.] I would build monuments to them all over the land—to those who died for the country. I would keep the battle names on the sacred flags that were borne home and laid away forever. [Cheers.] I would, if I had the power, write the grand deeds of the defenders of the Union in letters of living light on the broad arches of the sky, so that all men through all generations, as they look heavenward, would be inspired by their noble example. [Great applause.]

We come here to-day, gentlemen to encourage your countrymen who are striving to carry out in the actions of the country. What you fought to establish and may God prosper and bless you in these efforts, and I am sure your example will inspire our countrymen, and win a glorious victory for the cause of the great party to which we belong, which we believe to be the party of patriotism and the party of liberty in this land. (Cheers and cries of "good.")

Gentlemen, in the dark and terrible night of the war, when you went in front of the rebel legions, when our hospitals were filled with the sick and the wounded and dying men, we too took your cause and our cause into our closets and on our bended knees invoked God's blessing upon you and your cause. Hundreds of thousands of your countrymen did it—noble men and women did it, and to-day gentlemen we are fighting the same cause and the same words are on our banners to-day. We can ask the support of good men, the sympathies of every living man, and the blessings of Almighty God on our labors. I thank you a thousand times for this great assemblage here, and I thank you for your kind reception. (Cries of "good.") God bless the soldiers and sailors and the country for which they fought.

GEN. GARFIELD'S SPEECH.

At the conclusion of Senator Wilson's remarks loud calles were made for a hundred different men. Finally the chairman introduced Gen. Garfield, of Ohio, who said:

Fellow-citizens: I speak the sentiments of every man in this audience when I say whatever pride we have brought back from the battle we have laid upon one altar. We are willing to merge it in the greater glory of the American citizen. We recognize that as the highest title of all fighting or living, living or dying, it is an American citizen. That is the level on which all our hopes of political life are measured and for my part I would have been glad to measure all the political questions by American citizenship and not even talk of our soldier life together. It was my hope not only to renew the social ties of the past, but to make new ties for the future. There is a reason for this gathering to-day. A body of men have arisen in this country who challenge our rights. They say the day of the soldier has passed. But we are here to deny it. (Cheers.) We never asked the twenty-two rebel soldiers to retire from their seats in the American Congress; they are there exercising the rights of American citizens. No man says to them nay. Is it time for the fifty Union officers of the country who are serving in the Senate and House to retire? (Cries of No! No!)

A great Senator has said, and published it to the American people, that the presence of the soldier in the Executive Mansion is a menace or hostile banner with a forbidden inscription, and is ought to be withdrawn. That challenge we are here to-morrow to take up, and to say that if General Grant be a banner he is *our* banner, and he is there and we will keep him there. (Cheers.) They ask you to strike our flag and hoist their flag. They ask you to strike that banner. We will not strike it, and here to-day for the first time in my life I invoke the soldier element of the country into the political contest. [Cheers.] There is not a grave where a soldier sleeps in all this broad land but will be desecrated if this infamous slander be perpetrated upon the soldiers of America. If it is time for them to retire, there is not a moment that points to Heaven anywhere, if a soldier of the Republic that ought not to be demolished and ground into the earth. If it is the day for the soldiers of the Republic there is not a banner upon which your victims are inscribed that ought not to be burned to ashes. It is not time for the soldiers of the Republic to retire. (Great enthusiasm.) You may hold up your banners of the Republic. The voice of battle is in you, but it is the voice of magnanimous war, I hurl it back upon our defamers, if it will help them. A nobler set of men never lived than the men that gave up their lives in this struggle. [Cries of "that's so."]

Gentlemen, there are three classes of men—yea, four in the country. Two that we respect; one is our generous foe; we fight him; if we conquer him, we treat him with the honors of war. [Cheers.] The other is our generous, glorious comrade, and we take him in our arms and love him. There are other classes—one is the deserter from our banners; we shoot him [cheers], and the other is the spy from the enemy's camp—we *hang him*. (Great enthusiasm.) I do not say that our political enemies of to-day are all of them deserters and spies, but I do say that in the great armies that have confronted each other in the political field for the last eight years, every deserter from the Republican ranks is.

I did not come here to speak to you to-day, but to welcome you, and to sound it out among you once more that we are here with our elbows touching, and shoulders meeting, and our arms to fight. [Cheers.] Why am I unwilling to give up and retire as a soldier? For this reason: Because after the battle of war comes the battle of history. Whose ideas shall prevail? Those you fought for the ideas of those you conquered? What, you and I vote for, we are willing to live for the rest of our lives, and stand by until we see them crystalized in the history of our great country. [Great applause and cries of good.] Nor are we ready to retire until the great principles for which our armies fought are lifted up into the serene and eternal firmament and blaze for ever and ever. [Tremendous cheers.] Gentlemen, I thank you for your kind attention. [Cheers.]

WOODFORD'S SPEECH.

Immediately the calls were renewed for various speakers. General Stewart L. Woodford of New York seemed to have the most earnest friends, and finally the audience quieted down and he was introduced. He said:

Mr. Chairman and Comrades: You were citizens before you became soldiers, and you volunteered that you might fulfill the highest duties of citizenship—the duty of offering life itself in defense of the fatherland. When the rebellion had been suppressed, you were mustered out and returned to the peaceful avocations of life. You were our citizens still. You came with no boast of the past. You claim no peculiar recognition or honor because you are soldiers. You recognized that you simply ought to do your duty. You are grateful to God that you were permitted to wear the blue and to go to the front when the imperilled nation needed men, ready to bear and to do and to die. (Cries of "good.") But while you make no boast of the past you offer no appology for being here to-day. (Cries of "never." By fidelity in battle you earned your right to share in the councils of peace.

When the great Senator of Massachusetts says the day of the soldier is passed, that the present incumbent of the executive mansion is a regimental color with a forbidding inscription, you thank him for the name. He *is* our regimental color. Oh how we loved those flags in the days gone by. (Cheers.) We followed them in the sun light of victory and in the shadow of defeat. We swore that as God lived and our soldiers lived we would plant that flag back on Sumter and we would keep it over the capital of the nations. (Great cheering) And so to-day, accepting the name of loyal soldiers of the Union we swear that we will keep that regimental color with its forbidding inscription floating over the executive mansion for four years longer. (Cheers) until rebels and loyalists alike shall look to the flag shall follow the flag and keep step to the music of the Union. We have come to say directly to our comrades and to all people that we are grateful to the grand old Republican party for its record and its work, always and everywhere in victory and in defeat that party was true to the soldiers, and true to the cause for which we fought. In the sad summer of '64 when the Democratic party met in Convention and pronounced the prosecution of the war a failure and counselled a surrender of the old Republican party, kneeling among the graves of her fellows, pledging the Government to draft the last man and expend the last dollar, it necessary to preserve our Government and sustain our union. [Cheers.] The grand amen of the people responded to that pledge. In that faith we conquered them. In that faith we conquered then. In that faith we conquer now. [A voice, "Amen."] The Republican party has always honored our dead; it has always cared for our disabled comrades living and for the widows and orphans of our comrades departed. We have come to say as frankly and directly to all our comrades and to all the people that we believe the maintenance of that power is essential to day to the security of all that we won on the field of battle.

We have come to say as distinctly and as directly that the soldiers of the old Union army believed in Ulyses S. Grant as a soldier, and that with an equal faith, they believed in Ulyses S. Grant as President. (Cheers.) Then we know him wise in planing, skillful in strategy, effective in execution; now we know him to be fruitful in suggestion, practical in statesmanship, honest in administration and inflexible in the enforcement of the law. [prolonged applause] One unbroken line of victory from Belmont to Appomattox crushed the rebellion. The surrender of the Confederacy placed his name among the few, great Captains of all the ages and justified our faith in him as a soldier. The steady enforcement of the law, the steady reduction of the debt, the steady rise in the value of currency and of our bonds, the steady decline in the price of gold, the steady repression of the Ku Klux disorder, and the gradual and sure growth of permanent and abiding prosperity all over the land, the result of the attempt to deal with the Indians in the spirit of human civilization and an enlightened humanity, [Applause]—the grand submission of his own judgment and his own will to the judgment and will of the people so grandly illustrated in his cheerful surrender of the San Domingo scheme, the resolute effort to set before the nations of the world an example of healing and settling their quarrels by arbitration, rather than by the sword, now crowned with such success where the banners of old time hostile nations are blending among the green hills of Switzerland. All this stout and unbroken line of victories placed the name of Ulysses S. Grant on the roll as one of the few great statesmen of the age, which justifies our love and deserves the approbation of the American people. These indirect words are the reasons why we have come together. May the old spirit of companionship be and abide among us. As we look in each other's faces and grasp each other's hands, memories are crowding around us—memories of the living and the dead. With these let us recall the high resolve, the pure purpose which consecrated our enlistment. Let us also recollect the generous reconciliation and happy love which hung as a bow of peace and promise over the surrender at Appomattox. Thus counselling we shall meet as patriots rather than partizans; thus we shall steer for the best welfare of our common country and the highest good of all our fellow citizens. Let us be generous, let us be just. We want reconciliation but no reconciliation is ever enduring or abiding among men except it be based upon external right and upon the justice of the living God. (Cheers.) When all over this broad land no man, however humble or however dark, shall be molested in his vote, when our schools shall afford equal opportunity for equal education (cheers) to the children of all men, black and white, when all over the land the dignity of labor shall be recognized and honored in the dignity of mankind. [Cheers.] When in a word the rights of all the citizens shall be protected by the impartial enforcement of impartial laws in every State of the Union, loyalty will have been restored and reconciliation will have been complete. In this faith let us labor on. As we struggled in the day of battle, knowing that we labored not in vain when we labor for the elevation of humanity, and the spirit of liberty and justice throughout the land. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF GEN. NOYES.

Gen. E. F. Noyes, Governor of Ohio, was next enthusiastically called for, and being introduced spoke as follows:

My fellow-citizens, we are under contract to leave this building at exactly five o'clock. I have already heard the complaint before I was called, that it was already five minutes past five. Now, I am perfectly well aware that I am neither expected or desired to address you at any length this afternoon. But, my comrades, we are here to express together our confidence in the integrity, and in the capacity, and in the patriotism of Gen. Grant. We have come here to enter our solemn protest against the slanders that have been heaped on his name. We are here to express our confidence in that grand old party which supported the soldiers when they were fighting the battles of our country. When this battle is won, it will once more move gradually forward on the pathway to happiness and prosperity. As we remember, my friends, the four years of our bloody war—the half million of comrades who are sleeping to-day the sleep that knows no waking, and as we remember the half million more that go up and down the land, suffering all the twinges of pain that weather charges bring to wounded soldiers, as we remember how the black crape was hung on all the door posts, as we remember how the shoulders of our people was bowed down beneath the burden of heavy debt, as we remember how you were called upon to make great sacrifices for us while we were fighting the battles of our country, we are not disposed to forget him who first and foremost and ablest of us all led us to victory where all others had failed, and saved an imperiled country.

We have come to touch our hearts together during the four years of bloody war, and get each from the other an inspiration which we hope to take away with us all over the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific. We go as missionaries among the people to call up to them the remembrance of the great deeds of our leader and to a realization of the duties of the hour. Relying, therefore, upon the justice of our cause, having faith in the God who protected us during the stormy years of war, we go forth in the faith that we shall be successful.

A MESSAGE FOR GEN. GRANT.

A delegate in the audience moved "that we send greeting to Gen. U. S. Grant, telling him that fifty thousand boys in blue assembled in convention in Pittsburgh, remember their old commander and propose again in November to follow him to victory."

Amid great cheering the motion was put and carried.

A delegate. "Three cheers for General John F. Hartranft, the hero of Antietam Bridge." The response came quick and hearty.

A voice from the gallery, "We can cheer as loud as the cannon rattled at Antietam." (Cheers and Laughter.)

General Logan now made a few announcements for to-day, and the band commenced playing "Old Hundred," while the audience arose and sang the Doxology. This was one of the most impressive episode of the Convention.

THE MEETINGS LAST NIGHT.

To do justice to the meetings last evening would occupy two papers the size of the GAZETTE. Thousands of people went away who could not get near the distinguished speakers, and those who were fortunate enough to get within hearing distance were well entertained. We are sorry we cannot publish the speeches of all these gentlemen; but as this is the Soldiers' Convention, we give all our space to them.

New Jersey Delegation.

Headed by Colonel J. Madison Drake, of Elizabeth, is composed principally of veteran men—veterans of Phil. Kearney's Brigade. Colonel Drake was taken prisoner at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 14, 1864, and after lingering in the various prison pens of the South, was finally sent as a hostage to Charleston, from which place he succeeded in making his escape, joining the Union lines, at Knoxville, Tennessee, after marching nearly one thousand miles—part of the distance barefooted in the snow. Sergeant Joseph G. Ogden, Bill Faulks, and the noted "Nat" Green, Kearney's scouts, accompany the delegation, carrying with them the bullet ridden colors of the First New Jersey Brigade.

Prof. Campbell's Select School for Boys, Second floor Savings Bank, No. 101 Federal street, Allegheny, is receiving a liberal share of public patronage. Instruction thorough. Tuition moderate.

Pyle's O. K. Soap is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the O. K. soap will never use any other. Buy, try and compare. H. Bowers, Agent.
D&wtf P. O. box 210, Rome, New York.

THE PRISONERS OF WAR.

Their Convention at City Hall.

Permanent Organization.

The Old Veterans Out in Force—Gen. Harry White Elected President—Arrangements for Participating in the Procession, etc.

It was announced that the Prisoners of War would meet at the Academy of Music, at 9 A. M., but owing to some difficulty in procuring that building the meeting was held in the Common Council Chamber of the new city hall.

About ten o'clock the Convention was called to order by General Harry White, upon whose motion General Northcott, of West Virginia, was elected temporary chairman.

On taking the chair, General Northcott made a brief speech, explaining the object of the meeting to be to recount their adventures and sufferings in the Rebel prisons.

General Powell, of Missouri, was unanimously elected Secretary and also made an address in entering upon his duties. Col. F. S. Reeder, of Pennsylvania, was chosen Assistant Secretary.

On motion, a committee of seventy were appointed on permanent organization, consisting of the following delegates: Major Powell, of Missouri; Capt. Dushane, of Maryland; Dr. S. S. Sterns, of Maine; Captain Reeder, of West Virginia; General Nercot, of West Virginia; Captain Frank Joslyn, of Massachusetts; Major Sawyer, of New Jersey; Captain W. H. Snowden, of Virginia; Major Clark, of New York; Major Williams, of Indiana; Captain Armor, of Virginia; Captain Perley, of Michigan; Captain Rothrock, of Indiana; General W. B. Lasalle, of Washington, D. C.; Lieutenant McCain, of Ohio.

General Harry White was appointed as a committee of one to visit the Convention in session at the Opera House, and to notify them that the Prisoners of War would meet in the Common Council Chamber at four o'clock in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At a quarter to five o'clock the Convention was called to order in the Common Council Chamber by Col. R. W. Northcott, the temporary Chairman.

Mayor S. W. Williams, Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, offered the following report for permanent officers:

President—General Harry White.

Vice Presidents—Gen. W. H. Powell, Kansas City, Mo.; Col. R. W. Northcott, Clarksburg, W. Va.; Col. Tilden, Me.; Capt. Henry McQuiddy, Tenn.; Col. A. D. Haight, Ind.; Col. Bates, Ill.; Col. W. B. McCreary, Mich.; Col. Irving, N. Y.; Colonel Marsh, Md.; Wm. E. Eli Conn.; Samuel McKee, Ky.; Chaplain C. C. McCabe, Ohio; Sargt. Gross, Mass.; Capt. J. K. Buckley, Pa.

Secretaries—Major S. W. Clark, Washington, D. C., private F. S. Reeder, New Brighton.

Corresponding Secretary—Captain J. P. Perley, Washington, D. C.

Treasurer—Captain J. E. Mishner, Washington, D. C.

The report of the Chairman was received and unanimously adopted.

Before leaving the chair, the temporary President made a brief address. A Committee was then appointed to escort General White to the chair.

Gen. White, in taking the chair, returned his sincere thanks for the honor conferred upon him in electing him as their permanent President. They had passed long and weary hours in the prison together, but now, after a lapse of nine years, none of them were ashamed to confess they had served a term in the penitentiary. [Applause.] This Convention was modest in its pretentions, and not characterized by the pageantry of their brother soldiers in a more prominent place. The General referred affectingly to the times they had spent together within the rebel walls. All could recall the sadness and the sufferings of Libby and Charleston, but there was a blacker spot in Georgia, which the name of Andersonville suggests. No class of soldiers showed more valor than the prisoners in the late war who were captured in the campaigns of 1862-'63. The fourth of July, '63, witnessed a most sad occasion, when that day was not to be celebrated by the prisoners. All would remember when one soldier had drawn from his bosom a flag made from the shirt and blouse of a comrade, and they all enjoyed an old fashioned fourth of July celebration. When that flag was commanded to be taken down not one man dared obey the tyranical order. The speaker related with great effect their sufferings in the rebel prisons.

Major McWilliams of Indiana, offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, The country has shown its loyalty and gratitude in many places by erecting monuments to soldiers who fell during the war, and

WHEREAS, There has been no memorial erected to the memory of soldiers who perished in rebel prisons, therefore

Resolved, That the Association take measures to erect a monument to the memory of our fellow-comrades who perished while prisoners of war, and for that purpose we pledge ourselves to use our best exertions.

After a short discussion the preambles and resolution were unanimously adopted.

Several trophies of their prison life were exhibited at the Convention, and did time and space permit, we should like to give an extended history of things. Among other things was the original copy of "Sherman's march to the sea" written in a prison at Columbia, S. C., by H. M. Byers. There was also a copy of a programme of a minstrel entertainment given at Libby prison by the Union officers.

Lieutenant L. W. Smith moved that a committee be appointed to secure badges for the association to wear at the day-light procession.

A delegate suggested that a large "grey back" on the badge would be an appropriate design. The suggestion was received with laughter.

The motion was unanimously carried, and the following gentlemen appointed as the Committee: Lieutenant L. W. Smith, chairman, Captain Robert Pollock, Captain F. H. Mason, Captain F. A. McKreps, General W. H. Powell.

A delegate moved that General Powell be appointed Chief Marshall, with the power to appoint two aids. The motion was unanimously adopted.

Capt. W. H. Bratton moved that a notice be given through the papers, and the announcement be made at the various meetings in the evening that the convention will meet at nine o'clock sharp, this Wednesday morning, to arrange for taking part in the parade. The motion was unanimously carried.

The committee on badges reported that they would have the badges at the meeting this morning, and they would bear the words "National Association of Prisoners of War."

The following resolution was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That when this Association adjourn it shall be to meet in Pittsburgh on the third Wednesday of July, 1873.

After discussing the arrangements for participating in the daylight procession, the Association adjourned to meet this morning at nine o'clock, sharp.

The Fall Ember Days.

Wednesday, Friday and Saturday of this week are called the Ember Days, and the whole week is a "week of prayer" for the Christian Church and Ministry. Once in each quarter, in every season of the year, this week occurs, and when prayer has invoked blessings upon nature, it is directed to the vineyard of the church, that great harvests may be gathered, and more laborers be sent to the work.

The days are generally observed by the Roman Catholic, and by all Episcopal (Apostolical) Churches. The present week will be particularly observed, in view of important movements now affecting the whole church. Allusion was made to this in one of our Episcopal Churches ("All Saints") by the Rector on last Sunday evening. After the close of a sermon on the "Prayers of the Church," he called attention to the forthcoming Congress at Cologne—a meeting of the "Old Catholics"—and invited Bishop of the Church of England, to be held in that city on the 20th inst. With special reference to that, the people were called to the offering of the Divine Service, on one of these Ember days, Saturday next being also "St. Matthew's Day." This service will be celebrated at 8 A. M. Other services will also be held on Wednesday at 8 A. M., and on every day at 9 A. M. and 7 P. M. We learn that Bishop Whittingham, of Maryland, invited by the "Old Catholics," failed on the 4th to attend the Congress. During the present week, the Bishop of Pittsburgh holds a Convocation at Butler, and on Sunday following is the regular day for ordaining to the ministry.

The dry goods store of Messrs. McKee, Murphy & Co., 59 Market street, so widely known and largely patronized by our citizens, seems to be quite as well known and as much of a favorite with the multitudes now temporarily visiting the city, as may be seen by dropping in during the day. By the by, "dropping" is not the word, we should say "crowding" in, for the store is full continually, of willing and pleased purchasers. The salesmen and saleswomen are on fatigue duty, and a line of messengers and errand boys are kept on the jump delivering packages at all the hotels and lodging places of the hosts who delight to buy their dress goods and trimmings of every sort at this busy mart. The firm very wisely last week replenished their stock with large invoices of new goods of the newest styles and suited to the season. We are glad to notice this rush of business. It is a fitting reward of the enterprise and the accommodating spirit of the firm. Bear in mind the place is No. 59 Market street.

Welty Brothers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Window Shades, &c., No. 106 Federal Street, Allegheny City.

Among the many merchants in Allegheny City who deserve mention, is the firm whose name head this article. They have been in business comparatively a short time, but during that time have built up for themselves a very extensive business in a fair and honest manner, and give full value in all the goods they sell. They now have on hands a large stock of carpets, &c., of the finest qualities, and they are determined to retain the name so justly won, of selling good goods at lower prices than any other house in the two cities, to prove which, you have only to call at their store, No. 106 Federal street, and examine their stock. 3

Mantels.

Marble, slate and marbleized mantels. A large assortment of all colors and patterns on hand and for sale, lower than can be bought in the city. All kinds of marble and granite work done with dispatch and in the best manner. I have steam power to saw, rub and polish marble. The only place in Western Pennsylvania where steam is used to all parts of the work. This enables me to do better work and cheaper than any other house. Persons in want of such articles will please call and examine the stock at 319 and 321 Liberty street, one square below grain elevator.

6 W. W. WALLACE.

Men's Working Shoes.—Whole stock well made and branded "warranted," $1.30, usual price $2.00, at Baird's Shoe House, 180 Federal street, formerly Wm. Semple's.

Evergreen Wreathing, of first quality, for sale by John R. & A. Murdock, Florists, 112 Smithfield street.

BREVITIES.

....Horace Greeley will arrive in this city to-morrow evening, *en route* for Cincinnati.

....The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, 106 Smithfield street: M. and M. National Bank, 70; Homestead Bank, 37.

....In our supplement, this morning, an error occurs in the heading of the article, "The Bridge that Burnside Took." The balance of the heading should read, "How Hotly it was Defended."

....In our report yesterday, we said the New Jersey delegation was in command of Captain Drake, which was a mistake. Colonel Ward is the gentleman's name who has charge of the delegation.

.... Mr. Daniel Hagerty, tobacconist, of Smithfield street, a life-long Democrat, has at last sickened of the vagaries of his party leaders, and declares himself for Grant, Wilson and Hartranft. He refuses to be made merchandise of and bartered away. Others may submit to be thus transfered, but he prefers to act for himself, and, as he believes, for the best interest of the country.

ATTENTION, VETERANS.

Soldiers and Sailors.

You are respectfully invited to call in at S. Hamilton & Co.'s, 51 Fifth avenue, and hear the celestial harmony and sweet concord of sounds produced by the renowned Taylor & Farley Celestes Organs. You will be made welcome, and no pains will be spared to show instruments as you will probably not be privileged to hear again for a long time unless you should wisely conclude to take one home with you, which no doubt many will do, as nothing more suitable could be devised by way of contrast with the scenes and incidents of the late terrible war, as they will be brought in review at your present re-union, than these celebrated organs. Their fame is wide as the land you saved, and such is the celestial sweetness of their voicing, that anger and strife cannot exist where its voice is heard. So, what more desirable article could be taken home with you from your great re-union than a Taylor & Farley Celestes Organ. We will be pleased to have you call in and see and hear our pianos and organs, no matter if you don't wish to buy, come in and see us any how. Get one of our catalogues and perhaps you may see something that you would order on your return home, but come in and see us any how, you will be heartily welcome, at S. Hamilton & Co., 51 Fifth avenue.

Special Bargains This Week.

Rosenbaum & Fleishman, at their great trimming and variety store, known as the "Philadelphia Emporium," at 76 Market street, have determined to make very large sales this week and for that purpose have reduced their prices and will give special bargains to all who avail themselves of the opportunity to purchase during the present week. Strangers now in the city should give this house a call; their stock, one of the largest in the city, comprises a wonderful variety of all manner of goods suited to the wants, tastes and circumstances of the ladies of every degree; if we enumerated them there would be no room left for the political miscellany of the day. It consists in part of 80 pieces real guipure laces, offered below the cost of importation; 15,000 yards Hamburg edgings, at 12½ to 15 cents per yard, large stocks of linen collars and cuffs, morocco belts, satchel belts, Roman scarfs, extra large crape veils, Guipure lace berthas, all the newest styles of hats, frames, Ostrich tips, jet ornaments, sash ribbons, kid gloves, corsets, etc., etc. The house keeps an experienced buyer in New York watching the large auction sales, and is thus enabled to replenish its stock from day to day on terms so favorable that they are ready to undersell most other establishments. They mark their goods down to the lowest figure and have but one price—rapid sales and quick returns make the best, both for the merchant and for his customers. Bear in mind that Rosenbaum & Fleishman's is the place for bargains.

A Great Carriage Factory.

Among the many thousands who come to the city this week from all parts of the country, there are doubtless some who intend, while here, to purchase a carriage, barouche, phaeton, sulky, buck-wagon or other such vehicle. We advise all such to visit the large establishment of Workman & Davis, carriage manufacturers, at Nos. 167 to 171 inclusive on Penn street, where they will find an extensive stock and variety suited to every taste, equal in beauty of design, exquisite finish and lightness, combined with strength, to the products of any factory east or west. This firm has spared no pains or expense to bring their work up to the highest standard of perfection. They are especially careful to select and use none but the best of materials; their wood must be of large growth, thoroughly seasoned and absolutely free from all defects; their iron and steel are made expressly for their use and are subjected to approved tests before coming to their shop. By this remarkable care and circumspection in the selection of material and by employing none but experienced and skilled workmen they have succeeded in establishing their reputation on a broad and secure foundation and are reaping a rich reward of their enterprise. No establishment of the kind has ever risen so rapidly in the popular estimation, none turns out a better article, none can sell any lower, and so it is that it has grown to be one of the best and most extensive carriage factories in the country. Whether Grant or Greeley should be President, or whether Hartranft or Buckalew should be Governor, Workman & Davis stand ready to furnish an executive turnout worthy of whomsoever the people may choose to ride in it.

Ladies Attention.

Mr. J. G. Wilson, dealer in Millinery, Fancy goods, notions, etc., at No. 126 Federal street, Allegheny city, has just opened up an elegant and complete stock of fall goods, consisting of all the latest styles in bonnets, hats, ribbons, sashes, feathers, flowers and a general line of millinery and fancy goods. He makes a specialty of trimmed bonnets and hats, which department is under the care of a first class milliner, and he is always prepared at short notice to trim bonnets and hats in the very latest styles. Ladies who patronize him always leave better looking and better pleased with themselves and the world in general. Mr. Wilson has had long experience in this branch of business and thoroughly understands the wants of the ladies. His stock is large and well selected, and he offers them to the numerous customers at a moderate advance over cost. In a word, if you want anything in his line, be sure to give him a call. He never fails to give satisfaction.

Soldiers, Read:

Soldiers, or the heirs of those that are deceased, who have not yet applied for any claim for bounty, arrears of pay, pensions, &c., that may be due them, or those that have claims pending or suspended, would do well to call at the old and reliable claim agency of B. F. Brown & Co., 116 Smithfield street, and have them promptly adjusted. 3

Gent's Silk Hats, $4.50, excellent quality; Broadway style 1872 and 1873, usual price, $7.00. A great bargain, at Baird's Hat House, 180 Federal street, formerly Wm. Semple's.

Get Your Fall Suit at the Boston One Price Clothing Store. No cheaper or better goods in the city. Remember the number, No. 95 Smithfield street.

Fine Dress or business suits for gentlemen, can be had without delay, at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

Appointments for Western Pennsylvania.

The Republican State Central Committee have made arrangements for holding mass meetings at the following times and places in Western Pennsylvania:

Sept. 17 and 18, Pittsburgh, Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention.

Sept. 18, Meadville, Hon. Henry Wilson, Gen. A. E. Burnside.

Sept. 19, 20 and 21, Mercer County, Gov. L. Fairchild will speak at five points to be indicated by County Committee.

Sept. 19, Franklin, Hon. Henry Wilson, Gen. A. E. Burnside.

Sept. 19, Blairsville, Gen. G. R. Hawley, Gen. J. T. Owens.

Sept. 19, Beaver, Gen. John A. Logan, Hon. John Allison.

Sept. 19, New Castle, Gen. E. F. Noyes, Hon. James Pollock.

Sept. 20, Titusville, Hon. Henry Wilson, Gen. A. E. Burnside.

Sept. 21, Erie, Hon. Henry Wilson, Gen. A. E. Burnside.

Sept. 24, Tionesta, Hon. G. W. Scofield, Hon. C. B. Curtis.

Sept. 24, Bellefonte, Col. Clark. E. Carr, Hon. John Williamson.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, September 17.—Cattle receipts to-day, including 95 cars reported to arrive, 700, making the total for the week thus far 6,647, or 391 cars, against 210 the same time last week. Market opened lively and firm, at about ¼ to ⅜ in advance on good cattle over the closing rates of last week; common stock holding their own; firm; attendance large: about 1,500 disposed of; sales of 69 Michigan steers, 1,023 to 1,236 lbs., at $5,12½@5,36; 196 Ohio steers, 1,034 to 1,378 lbs. at $5,62½@7,18¾; 88 Ohio steers, 1,517 to 1,537 lbs., private terms; 19 Ohio heifers, 1,005 lbs., at $5,62½; 302 Missouri steers, 1,032 to 1,101, at $4,75@6,50; 449 Illinois steers, 1,139 to 1,402 lbs., at $5,88@7,25; 56 Cherokee steers, 1,037 to 1,108 lbs., at $5@5,25; 19 Indiana steers, 1,083 $5,30. Sheep: receipts to-day, including one car reported to arrive, 3,000, making the total supply for the week so far 5,600, against 5,800 last week; market active at slight advance on closing rates of last week; sales 7,73 Michigan 66 to 110 lbs., at $5@5,25; 632 Ohio sheep, 73 to 81lbs, at $4,87½@5,30; 293 Indiana sheep 80 to 83 lbs, at $4,@5,25. Hogs: receipts to day, including 13 cars reported to arrive, 1,300, making a total for the week thus far of 10,400, against 14,200 same time last week; market brisk at 10@12½c per cwt, an advance on last week's closing prices: sales of 1,297 Michigan hogs, 146 to 222 lbs, at $4,50@5,25; 242 Indiana hogs, 192 to 198 lbs, at 5,15@5,25; 189 Ohio hogs, 187 to 200 lbs, at $5,10@5,20.

CHICAGO, September 17.—Cattle: receipts 4,436; market very quiet; a few lots really good to choice steers sold at $5,87½@6,12½, and extra bunch at $6,75; New York buyers took nothing: Texans sold at $2,60@3,60; stockers $4,20@4,25; closed dull and weak, tending lower; shipments 1,714. Hogs: receipts 10,927, dull and lower; good to choice $4,70@5,00; mostly at $4,75@4,80; shipments 6,288. Sheep: receipts 2,833; market quiet, buyers holding off for a decline; lot averaging 94 lbs sold at $5,25.

WATERTOWN, Mass., September 17.—Beef cattle receipts 1,422; market generally unchanged with little variation in prices; sales choice at $11; extra $9,50@10; first quality $7@8,50; second $5,50@6,50; third $4@5. Sheep and lambs: receipts 8,133; market rather inactive but prices firm; sales sheep at 6@8¼c per lb; sheared sheep 5@7½c; spring lambs 5@7½c.

Cotton Market.

NEW ORLEANS, September 17.—Cotton in good demand; sales 2,500 bales; good ordinary 18⅛c; low middling 18⅞c; middling 19¼c; receipts 5,509; stock 23,917.

THE CAPITAL.

Capture of Counterfeiters—Report on the Cotton Crop.

WASHINGTON, September 17, 1872.

CAPTURE OF COUNTERFEITERS.

The following dispatch was received here to-day:

Holly Springs, Miss., September 17.—To Hon. G. H. Williams, Attorney General: The marshal and myself have just returned from an expedition after counterfeiters of gold coin. We captured David Flynn, a notorious counterfeiter of forty years' standing, and nine accomplices, with all their dies, tools, galvanic battery, chemicals, furnace, and a quantity of manufactured coin. WILEY WELLS,
United States Attorney.

THE COTTON CROP.

The following is the substance of the report of the Agricultural Department on the condition of the cotton crop: The September report of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture indicates a decline in the cotton crop prospect during the past month in consequence of the cotton caterpillar in portions of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, and of drought of moderate severity in Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee. The condition of the crops, as shown by an average of returns received, is as follows: Virginia, 97; North Carolina, 101; South Carolina, 95; Georgia, 96; Florida, 92; Alabama, 88; Mississippi, 90; Louisiana, 86; Texas, 94; Arkansas, 78; Tennessee, 92.

Thus the prospect throughout the entire cotton area, which favored a yield five per cent. larger than the average product, promises at the present time about ten per cent. less than an average. The increase of acreage over last year and the unfavorable character of the season of 1871 still point to a material increase in the total crop of 1872, while the possible extension of insect ravages or the early occurrence of frost may modify the present expectations.

POLITICAL.

A Straight-Out Democratic State Convention Called in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, September 17.—The following call was issued to-day for a Straight Democratic State Convention by the executive committee appointed for the State of Ohio by the Louisville Convention:

A Convention of the straight-out and unsold Democrats of Ohio will be held in the city of Columbus, on Wednesday, October 2d, for the purpose of selecting two candidates for Presidential electors at large for said State, also to select a Democratic State Central Committee for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may come before said Convention. It is also suggested that the several Congressional delegations in attendance upon the State Convention do then name a candidate in their respective districts for Presidential electors, in order that a full and complete ticket may at once be printed. All districts are requested to send full delegations to Columbus to attend said Convention. Signed—William McIntyre and Stephen Crane, members of the National Executive Committee appointed by the Louisville Convention on September 3d.

BALTIMORE.

I. O. O. F.

BALTIMORE, September 17.—The report of the Grand Treasurer, made to the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the United States, shows the receipts for the year to be $71,427, and the disbursements $48,728. An amendment of the charters of several State lodges was presented for approval. A new Standing Committee was authorized on the decree of Rebekah and Foreign Relations. A recess was taken.

On reassembling the Grand Lodge took up the special order, the election of officers for the ensuing two years, when Right Worthy Deputy Grand Sire C. A. Logan, of Kansas, was elected Most Worthy Grand Sire, and representative M. Durham, of Kentucky, was elected Right Worthy Deputy Grand Sire. Jamer L. Ridgely, of Maryland, was re-elected Right Worthy Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary, and Joshua Vansant, of Maryland, was re-elected Right Worthy Grand Treasurer. The other officers of the Grand Lodge will be appointed by the Most Worthy Grand Sire.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September, 1872.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER DEAN RICHMOND.

A Poughkeepsie dispatch says that considerable excitement was occasioned there last evening by a rumor that the steamer Dean Richmond had been burned. The Richmond had left New York for Albany at 6:30 in the evening, being half an hour behind her regular time. She was quite full of passengers. When she had arrived off Peekskill, at 9:40, one of her flues burst, and instantly her state-rooms and office were filled with steam and smoke. At this time most of the women and children had retired for the night. As soon as the passengers became aware of the accident they insisted that the vessel should be beached immediately. Accordingly the captain ran her ashore at Kidd's Point. Captain Cole, of the New Champion, received about one hundred and eighty of the passengers and landed them at one o'clock at Poughkeepsie. A coal barge was sunk by the steamer and five men were burned, who had to be removed.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—General Sherman arrived in Washington last evening.

—The National Pork Packers' Convention meets in Cincinnati to-day.

—Count De Remusat, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, has asked an explanation of the Prussian Government respecting the arrest of Edmond About.

—A dispatch from Lausanne says all the American gentlemen connected with the late Board of Arbitration have left Switzerland. Caleb Cushing will remain some time in Paris, and upon leaving that city will go to America. It is his intention to visit Mexico at an early day.

—General Sherman has been interviewed, and expresses his opinion that the Republic in France will at least last during Thiers' time, if it does not survive him. He believes Thiers an earnest patriot, earnest in all that is for the country's good, and that France will attain a high degree of prosperity under his administration.

—A farmer named Robert Dunlap, living near Columbus, Ohio, had a young man in his employ whom he suspected of having illicit intercourse with his wife. On Tuesday, while the unsuspecting victim was employed in a corn-crib, Dunlap fired one charge from a double-barreled shot-gun at him, killing him instantly. He then returned to the house and fired the other load at his wife, just grazing her back, and setting her clothes on fire. He then beat her over the head with the gun, breaking the gun stock to splinters. Mrs. Dunlap will recover.

—General Sherman says that, in his opinion, "United Germany is destined long to exert a controlling influence in Europe. It is still, however, a matter of doubt whether the combination held together by a single hand will not fall to pieces at that hand's withdrawal; an event which, when I was there, seemed not unlikely to happen soon. I met all of Prussia's galaxy of great men, with the exception of Bismarck, who remained in seclusion at his villa, and who was prohibited by his physician from seeing any one at the time I was in the country." The General has a high opinion of the efficiency and training of the Prussian troops.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

ON the day that Plantamour's comet was due a young lady of St. Louis, named Eva J. Campbell, was married to a gentleman named L. B. Beach, while lying very low, upon what was presumed would certainly be soon her death bed. The magic of love, however, and the death bed has turned into a very proper marriage bed.

A MICHIGAN paper tells an amusing story of a minister of that State who took an old-fashioned sweat, and was wrapped up in an old-fashioned patch quilt of many colors. In due course of time he waked up to find himself all over spotted blue, black, and purple. Believing that mortification had already set in, he began to settle up his earthly accounts and prepare for his final dissolution, while the members of the flock gave themselves up to uncontrollable grief. The arrival of a physician and the examination of the faded quilt gave another explanation of the spots, and turned the house of mourning into one of laughter.

IF dispatches just received from the United States surveying expedition, now in Dakota, can be relied upon, we are upon the verge of a bloody Indian war. Along the entire length of the Yellowstone valley the savages are reported to be in force, numbering from 15,000 to 20,000, well armed, and determined to carry out their long meditated design of annihilating the white population of Dakota and Montana. At the date of sending the dispatch several fights had taken place between the troops accompanying the expedition and bands of roving Indians, in which the latter were with difficulty repulsed. Fears of an organized attack by the savages were daily feared, in which case the chances would be strongly against the expedition.

THE course of true love between a young couple at Liege, Belgium, ran smoothly until they had reached the church for a nuptial celebration of it, when a young woman stood forth and stated that she had a prior claim upon the gentleman which she didn't propose to relinquish. Several hundred workmen followed her to the church, and excited at what was going on, maltreated the priest, tore his sacred vestments and were equally rough with the groom. He sought safety in flight, and his friends followed him. The police tried to quell the mob, but the latter held their ground until ready to retire.

A LETTER from Bucharest reports a curious atmospheric phenomenon which occurred there on the 25th of July, at 9:15 in the evening. During the day the wind was stifling. The sky was cloudless. In the evening everybody went out walking, and the gardens were crowded. The ladies were mostly dressed in white low-necked robes. Toward 8 o'clock a small cloud appeared on the horizon, and a quarter of an hour afterward rain began to fall, when, to the horror of everybody, it was found to consist of black worms of the size of an ordinary fly. All the streets were strewn with these curious animals.

A ROMANCE is quoted in New York as a relief to the bloodshed, swindling and multifarious exhibitions of human depravity which constitutes the rule for Gotham news. It is the story of a man who came from Greene county, Wisconsin, and is on his way to London. His name is Joseph Langham Brown, and he claims to be the rightful owner of the title of the Marquis of Langham. He came away from home forty years ago, and has delved in the mines and the soil ever since, at last marrying and settling in a new State. His education is of the best, and his gentle blood reveals itself in spite of the horny hands and coarse clothes. By the recent death of his father he becomes heir to an estate of $15,000,000, which he is going on to see about.

QUITE a sensation was created at Saratoga a day or two since, by the report that a beautiful young lady of eighteen summers had attempted suicide by shooting herself. She was known to but few and proved that she is the victim of an unprincipled man, who has a family. Report says that it is not her first experience, and that public opinion is so strong against him that he will be forced to leave the town. She was not successful in taking her life, as the pistol ball she intended for her heart failed to do its desired work, and though still living, it is feared she cannot recover, the ball passing through her left side. Her story is a sad one and will not bear recording at this time. It would only add one more to the list of man's perfidy and woman's wretchedness.

JIG DANCING FURNITURE.

A Minnesota Man's Money, Chairs, Tables, Canes, and Bed-Clothes Join in a Grand Supernatural Can-Can.

Plainview, Minn., Correspondence of the Lake City Leader.]

Mr. Benjamin Picket, living one and a half miles east of Plainview, came with his wife and family to the hotel on Sunday, and procured board for a few days, saying that the witches or something else were playing such fantastic freaks as to make it even unsafe to stay at home.

Your correspondent learned the following facts from Mr. Picket and his wife, who, by the way, are people of ordinary intelligence, not inclined to be superstitious, and they declare strongly they are not spiritualists. They are hard-working farmers:

First—Mr. Picket has some $23 in money which he had in a trunk in the house. The money would go sailing around the house and farm. A dollar would be found by the children on the wood-pile, a ten cent check by Mr. Picket in the hay-field, and more in different places. They finally got it all together, put it in a pocket-book, and placed it between the straw and feather bed, and a few hour after the money had all gone from the pocket-book, and on search being made it was all found scattered about all over the granary. Note paper and title deeds would sail away without hands and be found by the children under boards, and in all out-of-the-way places. These things occurred about a week ago. But on Friday and Saturday last the demonstrations became very annoying. Chips would come sailing into the house, fly over the heads of the children, and strike Mrs. Picket; a large cane was thrown by unseen power with considerable force against Mrs. Picket; bed clothes flew from the bed and articles hanging upon nails would jump off and change places like children playing "Kitty in the corner," and the nails would come out and fall on the floor near some of the family. And while Mr. Picket, wife and family were in the house a large number of ears of corn dropped upon them as though it had been turned from the ceiling from a basket. Many other strange things have occurred, which I have not time nor space to mention. Mr. Picket's family consists of himself, wife and children, the oldest about ten years of age, and I believe he has some harvest hands. They are really frightened and believe some diabolical agency is at work against them.

Sheriff Brennan and other leaders of the Tammany General Committee met in secret session in New York on Thursday, to ascertain the views of the representatives of the organization in the wards concerning the Mayoralty nomination. It is understand some of the delegates are in favor of uniting with the Apollo Hall Democracy in making a nomination, while willing to work for the success of all the other nominees of Tammany for local officers. It is also understood that the most probable candidate for Mayor is Comptroller Green, with John Kelley for Comptroller.

"NOT VERY WELL."

A feeling of vague bodily discomfort, which does not amount to positive illness, and yet is incompatible with health, is often aptly described by the phrase "Not very well." This feeling usually arises from a deficiency of the nervous power which is required to keep the vital machinery in healthful operation. Nervous weakness has too frequently turned out to be the prelude of some serious malady to admit of any doubt in the matter. Inactivity of the bodily functions as surely begets their derangement as cause precedes effect.

It is therefore absolutely essential for the preservation of health, perhaps of life itself, that this warning should be promptly heeded. The case does not admit of delay. Revitalize the system at once and effectually with Hostetter's Bitters—that peerless invigorant which, by infusing new health and strength into the system, protects it against disease more surely than ever knight of old was protected by armor of proof against his foe.

MARRIED.

TERRY—LLOYD—On Tuesday evening, September 17th, by the Rev. A. J. Bonsall, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. JOSEPH L. TERRY to Miss ANNIE M. LLOYD, all of Pittsburgh.

TOY—McQUILLAN—Monday evening, September 16th, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. W. P. Moore, Mr. A. F. TOY and Miss MOLLIE M. McQUILLAN, all of Allegheny City.

[Beaver county papers please copy.]

☞FAIRMAN, TAGGART & CO., UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLE, No. 260 Beaver avenue, Sixth ward, Allegheny City, where they are prepared to furnish Coffins, Shrouds, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods at lowest prices. Office open at all hours day and night. Hearses and Carriages furnished. my8

☞ALEXANDER AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crape, Gloves, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agent for Raymond & Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Rooms open day and night. Hearses and Carriages furnished.

CARRIAGES, $3. HEARSE, $5.
☞RODY PATTERSON, Jr., Undertaker, No. 117 Fourth avenue. Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms Cash. jy13:u90

☞CHARLES, PEEBLES & McGUIRE, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, cor. of SANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $4 to $100. Bodies prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night. ap5:s3

☞Advertisements on this page under the several heads of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Let," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only. TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED.—GIRLS TO OPERATE ON Coats, and good Finishers. Apply till Saturday, 160 Crawford street, Pittsburgh Pa. se16:230

WANTED.—AN INTELLIGENT AND experienced practical Fire Clay worker. To such a man, with satisfactory references, a good position will be given. Apply to
HERRON & BATES.
Real Estate Agents,
se16:28-MWF 38 Wood street.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—160 Acres of choice selected rolling Prairie Land, situated in a good location in central Iowa; good neighborhood, schools, etc., and adjoined by improved farms. Will pay a cash difference for suitable property large enough for a small family.
W. S. MARKS,
se16:231 Real Estate Office, 60 Grant street.

WANTED—MORTGAGES FOR LARGE and small amounts. WM. S. MARKS, Real Estate office. No. 60 Grant street. au5:w14

WANTED.—GIRLS FOR THE CITY and country, to do cooking, housework, &c.; several men and boys with reference want places. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street. (formerly St. Clair,) first door from Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Breech-loading Shot Guns, $45 to $300.
Double Barrel Shot Guns, $8 to $120.
Single Shot Guns, $3 to $25. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75 cents to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material and Sporting Goods, at very low prices. Guns and Pistols Repaired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our Illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express.
J. H. JOHNSTON,
Sign of the Big Gun,
No. 179 Smithfield Street
jel8:123-d&8

CIGARS DE JOY FOR ASTHMA.
Brecknell's Skin Soap,
Saunders' Face Powder,
English Tooth Brushes,
Lubin's Genuine Extracts,
Sarg's Vienna Soaps,
Port and Sherry Wines,
Lubin's Soaps and Sachets,
English Soaps and Perfumes,
Low's Fine Hair Brushes,
Squire's Chemicals, Soaps, &c.,
Boudalt's French Pepsin,
IMPORTED DIRECT.
SIMON JOHNSTON,
se4 Cor. Smithfield street and Fourth avenue.

MILLER & CO.'S
(BOSTON) CELEBRATED
PIANOS,
first quality. They are unexcelled in tone, elegant in finish, incomparable in durability and simplicity of construction.
SOLE AGENT FOR PITTSBURGH AND VICINITY,
JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
136 Smithfield Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of Musical Instruments, Sheet Music, Music Books, Italian Strings, etc. jel7:172

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America,
ASSETS, $3,312,175.90.
Insurance Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Loss adjusted and paid by
mh4-182 WM. L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

NOTICE.
Persons who prefer buying their trees at home, instead of from travelers, can rely on our stock of
Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Roses, Small Fruits, &c.,
For the fall trade, being very large and superior.
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen,
jy5 112 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Seeds, Plants, Flowers, Etc.
Our Catalogue of Vegetable and Flour Seeds, our Catalogue of Small Fruit and Price List, for Spring, 1872, and our Catalogue of Ornamental, Flowering and Bedding Plants now ready, and can be had on application. Bouquets, Cut Flowers, Baskets and Floral Ornaments, executed in the finest style at short notice.
E. CUMMING & CO.,
(Successors to J. KNOX.)
se4 92 SMITHFIELD STREET

POLITICAL GOODS
OF ALL KINDS.
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, LANTERNS,
TORCHES. BADGES, UNIFORMS, &c.
JOSEPH B. PURDY,
32 and 34 Maiden Lane,
au24:x41 Established 1843. New York.

FALL CAMPAIGN.

GRAND OPENING.

NEW GOODS,
LOW PRICES,
SQUARE DEALING,
AT THE
Boston One Price Clothing House,
NO. 95 SMITHFIELD STREET,
HOWARD BLOCK,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

GET THE BEST BARGAINS AT
D. W. EVANS'
POPULAR
ONE PRICE DEPARTMENT
VARIETY STORE,
CONSTANTLY IN RECEIPT OF NEW GOODS,
No. 59 FIFTH AVENUE,
Masonic Hall Building, dealer in
SOLID GOLD AND GOLD PLATED JEWELRY,
OF ALL KINDS.
Silver Plated Ware, Fancy Goods in great variety, Albums, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Music and Portfolios, Wax and China Dolls with moveable eyes, Jewel Cases, Ladies' Companions, Sachels, Traveling Bags, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Razors, Scissors and Shears, Pistols and Revolvers, Field and Opera Glasses, Toilet Sets, Vases, Parian Marble Busts and Figures, and hundreds of other useful and ornamental articles, including all the latest novelties of the day, together with a full line of staple goods, all arrranged in separate departments.
Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.
10c., 25c., 50c., $1.00, $1.50, AND $2.00 ARE THE LEADING PRICES.
THE MISCELLANEOUS AND CUTLERY DEPARTMENT
Contains a full assortment of the best grades of Cutlery, Staple and Fancy Goods and Solid Gold Jewelry. Prices all markedin plain figures, ranging from $2.50 to $150.00. One call will convince you that the DEPARTMENT STORE is the place to buy Goods cheap.

239 AND 241
LIBERTY STREET.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS,
Notions and Small Wares,
Largest and Best Stock in the Market
AT LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.
Sole Agents for Fullerton's, Greenville, and Erndale
BARRED FLANNELS.

AMUSEMENTS.

☞PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD, Lessees and Managers.
ROMANCE OF THE LAND OF GOLD!
A STERLING ATTRACTION.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 18th, 1872.
Miss Mary Mitchell and J. W. Albaugh,
Assisted by the full and efficient NEW COMPANY, in J. J. McCloskey's NEW and POWERFUL SENSATION DRAMA, founded on the popular poems of Bret Harte,
POVERTY FLAT.
Gracie (the Lilly of Poverty Flat) Miss Mary Mitchell.
Joe Mercer (Poor Joe of Poverty Flat) J. W. Albaugh.

☞FRED. AIMS' AMERICAN THEATRE
(Late Fifth Avenue Opera House).
FRED. AIMS..........Lessee and Manager.
FITZ SIMMONS......Stage Manager and Advertiser.
Matinee this Wednesday 2:30.
John Mulligan, Billy Rice, Fayette Welsh, Walters and Mortin, Martha Wren, James Collins, Frank Christie, C. A. Gardner, Walter Bray, Ed. Banker, Carrie Avery, Lizzie Warren, G. L. Hall, Cellini and Grand Ballet Troupe, Tuesday, 17th, Grand Matinee, also, Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30 P. M.

☞GLENWOOD GROVE—THE FINEST GROVE for Picnics. Accommodations better than ever before. Hourly trains; no extras needed. (See new time card P., W. & B. R.R.) Fare cheaper and rent lower than elsewhere. Special rates for Sunday schools and private picnics. For further information call on or address J. R. WILLIAMSON, Hazelwood, Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh, or inquire at Clark's Bakery, No. 66 Seventh avenue. Ice furnished at city prices. je15

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, ST. LOUIS.—At a meeting of the policy-holders of the Life Association of America, held at the company's rooms on the 26th of August, for the purpose of considering certain proposed amendments to the charter of the association, it was the sense of the meeting that other amendments be added to those proposed, and the whole be again submitted to the members of the company at a meeting which it was recommended should be held as soon as practicable. Now, therefore, this is to give notice that a meeting of the policy-holders of the Life Association will be held at the principal office of the company in the city of St. Louis on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of voting for or against the proposed amendments to the charter of the association in accordance with the provisions of section 15 of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, approved March 10, 1869, entitled "An act for the incorporation and regulation of Life Assurance companies."
JAMES H. BRITTON, President.
WM. HANLEY, Secretary. se11:39:WFM

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
☞DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested, to leave their orders at the office of their respective Gas companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.
R. H. SMITH,
Inspector.

GAS FIXTURES.
Having fitted up a large Store Room in our new Building especially for Gas Fixtures, we have now on exhibition the finest assortment of Gas Fixtures ever brought to this city, selected from the best manufactories in New York and Philadelphia, and now offers the same to the citizens of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Birmingham at less than Eastern prices. Call and examine our stock of goods and be convinced that our prices are lower than any other house in the city.
Tate, Munden & Tate,
No. 313 LIBERTY STREET.
jy2-TTHS

ISAAC STERN,
Importer and Dealer in
Fine Whiskies,
BRANDIES,
Wines and Cigars,
162 Federal Street,
Above the Diamond, ALLEGHENY CITY.
☞Fine Wines and Liquors for Medicinal use.
se16:x79

JOS. C. BAILIFF..........THOS. BROWN.
Bailiff & Brown,
PLUMBERS,
Gas and Steam Pipe Fitters,
NO. 55 FEDERAL STREET,
au29:x12-TTHS ALLEGHENY, PA.

WALL PAPER.
AT
W. P. Marshall's
se17:x41 191 LIBERTY STREET

Spencer House.
Cor. of Broadway & Front Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.
J. W. GARRISON, Proprietor.
Street Cars for the Exposition leave Broadway and Pearl Sts., (one square from Spencer House), every five minutes. Fare 5 cents. se12:x14-TH

NOTICE.—FRED. ALTVATER, LATE of the firm of Altvater & Co., Stone Contractor, has moved his Stone Yard and Steam Stone Saw Mill to corner of Juniata and Sedgwick streets, Allegheny City, and from the large increase in business, had to increase the capacity of his Stone Yard and Mills in order to meet the demands of his customers. He is now prepared to do all kinds of Masonry, Cellar, Railroad Masonry, &c., on short notice and with dispatch. Office on premises. my3

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—1 30-INCH CIRCULAR Saw, 3 bbls. Pure Cider Vinegar, 30 bbls. Salt.
LAW & McDOWELL,
se17:237 No. 52 South Diamond, Allegheny.

FOR SALE.—BELTING AND LACE LEATHER, Hoyt White Oak Tanned Leather Belting (short lap and patent jointed). G. N. HOFFSTOTT & CO., Sole Agents, 299 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. Also, Dealers in Leather, Hides, Oils, &c. au12:w44-MWF

FOR SALE.—JOHN M. COOPER, STEAM PUMPS. For all purposes for which Steam Pumps can be used. These are superior to any used. BOILER FEED PUMPS guaranteed to pump water heated to 212 degrees. Heaters furnished when ordered. JOHN M. COOPER, 882 Penn street. au5

FOR SALE.—GOLDEN WEDDING AND FAMILY CIRCLE WHISKY, free or in bond, all ages to suit the trade. Each barrel shows by Government stamp its age.
JOSEPH FINCH & CO.,
my2 189 First avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.—CHEAP—ONE PAIR OF good second-hand double flued boilers, 42 inches in diameter, 28 feet long, with sheet iron stack and breechen, fire front and grate bars, steam drum, stand pipe, safety check and blow off valves, all complete, ready to reset. One pair very fine boilers, 20 inches diameter, 24 feet, hot riveted and tested to 220. Steam engines from 8 to 100 horse power, constantly on hand and made to order. Address
HUGH M. BOLE,
corner Point alley and Duquesne Way, Pitts., Pa.
se14:x21

FOR SALE.
Two Eligible Lots,
22x60,
In rear of North Avenue M. E. Church, Allegheny. Will be sold on easy terms and at a bargain. For particulars apply at
S. DRUM & SON'S HARDWARE STORE,
se12 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—LOTS.—60 OR 70 OF those very desirable lots on the Homestead Grounds of the subscriber, located on Centre and other streets in the 17th ward of the city. The above Block of lots are free from floods by any rain that may fall, and as the soil is gravel the cellars will be as dry as any other part of the house. The above Lots will be sold as a whole or separate at a great bargain, and on good terms, as the proprietor wishes to remove to West Virginia. It will pay for every one wanting lots to call and see him before purchasing elsewhere.
For information call at his Planing Mill Office, corner of 46th and Hatfield streets, where all kinds of Lumber can be had, either rough or worked, as well as city lots. SAMUEL DUFF.
PITTSBURGH, July 20, 1872. ws

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.—THE undersigned, Administrator *cum testamento annexo* of the estate of the late Rev. JOHN M. SMITH, deceased, offers for sale the following described property, belonging to said estate, situated near Long Run Station, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad: A TRACT OF LAND, containing about 11 Acres, and having thereon a Two Story Frame Dwelling House and Three Two Story Frame Tenant Houses, Salt House, Cooper shop, and other buildings and machinery necessary for carrying on the manufacture of salt. Also, a Flowing Salt Well, capable of producing from 20 to 30 barrels of salt per day.
A TRACT OF LAND, containing about 23 Acres, and having thereon a good Two Story Frame Mansion House and Tenant House, Two Barns and Stables, Orchards, Vineyard, Shrubbery, &c., all in complete order and repair.
A TRACT OF LAND, containing about One Hundred and Forty Acres, having thereon a Frame House.
For terms and particulars apply to
FREDERICK RHODES,
Administrator c. t. a., near West Elizabeth, Allegheny county, Pa., or
JOHN M. KENNEDY,
Attorney-at-Law, No. 89 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Penna. au5:w23

FOR SALE.
BRICK HOUSE
2 story, of 6 Rooms, Bath Room and Kitchen; Range in Kitchen; Hot and Cold Water and Gas throughout; Lot 21 feet by 90 feet, adjoining which is a Lot 26 feet front by 90 deep. Situate 66 Boyle street, Allegheny. For terms, inquire of R. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 75 Federal street, Allegheny.
Also, LOTS
At Hoboken Station
Nine miles up West Pennsylvania Railroad. Now is the time to secure a cheap and desirable Lot at this beautiful place. Lots are 25 by 150, 40 by 160 feet, 1, 5 and 10 acres. Inquire of R. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 75 Federal street, Allegheny city.

Consolidated Gas Co. Stock
FOR SALE.
FIVE HUNDRED SHARES of the Capital Stock of this Company now offered for sale in number of shares to suit purchasers. Par value, $50 per share. Apply to NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, No. 433 Penn street, or at Office of Consolidated Gas Company, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, third floor.
C. H. ARMSTRONG, President.
G. J. ROWLEY, Secretary. au22

RARE OPPORTUNITY.
Having decided to remove from the city, we offer for sale on advantageous terms our ENTIRE STOCK of
China, Glass and Queensware,
Together with the FIXTURES, LEASE and GOOD-WILL.
To any one desirous of entering into business, here is an opportunity rarely to be met to get an established and successful business of over 40 years; stock of goods in No. 1 condition, and laid in before the recent advance; house well located and admirably arranged for business and a line of customers not excelled by any in our branch of business in the city.
HIGBY, CUST & CO., 189 Liberty street.

ALSO, THE RESIDENCE
Of the subscriber,
NO. 338 RIDGE AVENUE,
Allegheny, adjoining the residences of B. Bakewell, Jr., and Mr. Jas. O. H. Wright, fronting the centre of West Park, and immediately below the Soldiers' Monument, which makes it the most desirable place of residence in the two cities; the buildings are a
THREE STORIED BRICK DWELLING
Of ten rooms, and wash house, bath room, water closets and finished attic complete; brick stable and carriage house; lot 24x100 to a 60 feet street, the whole thoroughly underdrained.
For terms, &c., apply as above, 189 Liberty street.
se6:x11 HENRY HIGBY.